The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

The Philadelphians in Search of a Million of Dollars.

The Exposition to be a Failure Unless it Receives State Aid.

Whisky in the Cloak Room of the House of Representatives.

The Boy Pages Taking their First Lesson in Politics.

Speaker Elliott Makes a Raid on the Constitutional Convention.

Delegate-Senator White Vindicates the Uses of Ubiquity.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 29, 1873.

THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION---AFTER A MILLION.

Last evening there was a joint meeting of the Senate and Assembly to hear the representatives of the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in advocacy of State aid to that enterprise. It is now represented to be in a languishing condition, and unless the Commonwealth comes to the rescue, and infuses new life by liberal appropriations, it is admitted that the proposed grand International commemoration of 1876 will be a flat failure. The Centennial Committee is at a stand-still; they have exhausted their ingenuity and resources in an endeavor to secure subscriptions throughout the Union, but very little success has attended their labors in that respect, outside of Philadelphia. That only is considered good for three-quarters of a million of the stock, nearly the amount of the ten millions allotted to Pennsylvania. Congress required that the stock should be equally apportioned among the several States, according to population in apprehension that it might be "gobbled up" by a few localities. The precaution was needless. Capital is not prone to seek sentimental investments, however patriotic and meritorious the sentiment. It wants its cent per cent. Philadelphia's exceptional subscriptions are not to be wondered at, for an International Exposition in that city, with its attendant [illegible]s and increased business, must strike its people as a profitable investment. They will get their money back, with a large profit, indirectly if not directly.

The speeches made last night to the Legislature by the Centennial Committee were pitiable to such as might have been expected. The dismal grace of failure to the city and State was strongly commented on. It was claimed that the State aid would be a good investment, because the Exposition would largely increase the taxable basis. Then the effect of the jubilee in renewing and intensifying American nationality was eloquently discussed by the venerable Eli K. Price, of Philadelphia, supported by Colonel Walter W. Wood, of Virginia, who led his brigade gallantly on the other side, at the bloody trial by battle of Gettysburg. The flourishing condition of the State finances was urged as a reason why the million should be voted. It would not even swallow up the excess over expenditures in the State Treasury.

Such, in brief, are the reasons, presented by the Centennial Committee, in support of their call on the State for a million of dollars in four annual installments of $250,000. They propose to apply this sum, with a half million that Philadelphia promises in its municipal capacity, to the construction of the necessary buildings in Fairmount Park, for the exposition, including a permanent depository, to last for all time, for the reception of the revolutionary and other historical memorials and relics. But, even after the eloquent appeals of last night, I do not see that the proposition for State aid to the extent of a million, has any great amount of strength in the Legislature outside of the Philadelphia members. Still there is a question of State pride involved in this matter, and we would all feel it to be a disgrace should the contemplated celebration fall through. This sentiment may carry the appropriation, aided as it will be by a skilful application of outside pressure. At present, however, it has not the necessary strength.

The Philadelphia Committee last night entertained their friends at the Lochiel, with a champagne supper, the liquids and solids both having been brought from the State, from home, and spread out in the parlors of the hotel. The story is that the feast was made up by contributions from liquor merchants and scraps from the hotels.

WHISKY IN THE CLOAK ROOM.

Something of a breeze was created in the House this morning, by a resolution introduced by Mr. Myer, of Bradford, directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to see that no spirituous, vinous or malt liquors shall be kept or drank in the hall of the House, or any rooms connected therewith. Mr. Myer, in explanation, said he did not wish to trespass on the rights of any member to use such liquors as he deemed proper, and there were plenty of places in Harrisburg outside the capitol where they could be obtained, but he thought it was about time, from information he had received, that they should be banished from the capitol building.

Mr. Mahon, of Franklin, explained that the liquor kept in the cloak room, immediately to the right of the Speaker's chair, had come into the possession of the page boys of the House, some of whom had got intoxicated by its use. He urged that the temptation should be kept from the pages. There were forty or fifty places in Harrisburg where members could obtain what they wanted to drink without bringing it into the hall, and tempting young boys to their destruction.

Mr. Wolff, of Union county, made quite an earnest speech about the desecration of the hall by bringing liquor into it.

Mr. Handy Smith, of Philadelphia, moved to commit the resolution to the Committee on Vice and Immorality. Laughter. Mr. Handy Smith seemed to think it absurd so much notice should be made about such a small matter.

Mr. Petrikin moved as an amendment that spirituous liquors shall not be indulged in, in any part of the capitol building.

The Speaker plead want of jurisdiction, and ruled the amendment out of order.

Mr. Brockway moved an amendment that no professional lobbyist act as a member of the next [illegible]ature, shall be allowed on the floor of the House. Also ruled out of order.

The original resolution was adopted with only three negative votes---Messrs. Gallagher, Porter and Smith, all of Philadelphia. Then a resolution was passed directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove all bottles, save those containing ink, from the cloak room, and Mr. Josephs made a motion to lay on the table a resolution for a special committee of five on the drink and diet of members, intended as a very severe thrust at the resolution taking the members' whisky out of the reach of the page boys. The motion was not appreciated, and the resolution was contemptuously ruled out.

It may be a good joke to some of the members to see the page boys under the influence of their whisky, but a row and disreputable proceeding can hardly be imagined, and this is the view all good citizens will take of it. The action of the House in excluding liquor from the hall and adjacent rooms is right, even should it make it necessary for certain members to bring in their supply in their own personal kegs.

THE GALLED JADE WINCING.

As a resolution offered in the House to-day, in regard to furnishing members with copies of the debates in the Constitutional Convention, Speaker Elliott came down on the floor, and made a savage attack on the convention, for the general disrespect it manifested towards the Legislature and its lack of appreciation of the Harrisburg standard of excellence generally. The Speaker said he was not desirous of a copy of anything said or done in the convention. He referred to the imputations on the Legislature in that body, by men who had formerly occupied a seat here; who had no reputation, and if common report in Harrisburg was true, were among the most corrupt of legislators. It was an old saying, and applicable to these men, that "it is a dirty bird that finds its own nest." The gentlemen composing the convention had started out with the idea that every legislator is a corrupt man, and they alone are the pure ones. No matter what kind of a Constitution should be adopted, Speaker Elliott claimed the tenor of the debates in the Convention had damaged it tremendously.

Mr. Mitchell, of Tioga, interposed with a mildly drawn defence of the Constitutional Convention. He said the small men of the Convention do the talking and the great men remain silent. It was the small men, he argued, who indulged in loose reflections on the Legislature, branching off on the general subject of legislative rascality. He said if one man among us is corrupt or base, it does not follow that all are of that kind. If general corruption prevails, it must be traced back to the people, for members are but the representatives, and the stream can never rise higher than the fountain.

The subject of providing copies of convention debates was postponed.

It may as well be stated that the Constitutional Convention is an immensely unpopular institution about the State House, and in Harrisburg generally. One hears daily and nearly all sorts of flings at the Convention and its officials or its proceedings. The idea of reforming any thing or that any thing needs reforming, strikes the average mind in this region as supremely ridiculous. That region is its beau ideal of wisdom and honesty. Speaker Elliott's attack on the Convention as a whole because of the extravagant (possibly correct) description of the Legislature, by two or three delegates, shows that the combination to prejudice the Convention and defeat the Constitution is breaking ground in Harrisburg as well as Pittsburgh.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Representatives of all the State normal schools with one exception, held a meeting yesterday afternoon and last night, at the office of the State Superintendent of Common Schools. The number of institutions of this character is six, and their location, respectively, is Millersville, Lancaster county; Edinboro, Erie county; Mansfield, Tioga county; Kutztown, Berks county; Bloomsburg, Columbia county; and West Chester, Chester county. The Millersville school is the oldest, having been recognized in 1859, and the West Chester the youngest, its recognition dating back to 1871. The total number of male students admitted to these institutions is 8,866, and female students 6,186. The number of male students in them last year was 1,533, and female students 915. the Millersville school leading, having over 700. Buildings are in course of erection for four other State schools, at California, Washington county, Indiana, Indiana county, Lock Haven, Clinton county, and Shippensburg, Cumberland county. State appropriations have been made to all of these. The law of 1857 contemplated twelve State normal schools, and that number will be completed within a few years.

The meetings held yesterday were occupied in discussing the best means of increasing the usefulness of normal schools. Resolutions were adopted asking a legislative appropriation for normal schools that had not received State aid for two years. The policy of appointing two State trustees for each institution, provided for by the law of the last session, was indorsed.

EXTRACTING INFORMATION.

In the House at the Monday night session, Mr. Brockway offered a resolution calling on the Auditor General to furnish the House a detailed statement of all the taxes due the Commonwealth by corporations operating in the State, or that have been doing business therein for the past eight years, and also whether said corporations have made full returns to the Auditor General's office as required by law, together with the names of all companies refusing or neglecting to do so.

Speaker Elliott called Mr. Noyes to the chair and opposed the adoption of the resolution, because information obtained under it might be used for political purposes. He moved to refer it to the Commite on Ways and Means, and under the lead of the Speaker the reference carried by a large majority. This was done on the spur of the moment, but subsequently many members seemed to regret their action, as the information was precisely of the character useful in the discharge of legislative duties.

This morning Mr. Brockway charged again with a resolution reciting that by the act of March 20, 1811, the Auditor General is required to report annually all accounts in his office that remain unsettled, and the reasons therefore; and the State Treasurer is also required by the same act to report a list of accounts in his office on which balances are due the State, and are not in process of collection. The resolution therefore calls on these officers to promptly comply with the law. This resolution went through without opposition.

A THUMAH FOR HARRY WHITE.

The ubiquitous Senator and delegate had something of a triumph in the Senate to-day. Mr. Randall of Schuylkill moved that the Committee on Judiciary, of which Mr. White is chairman, should be discharged from the consideration of a bill for the protection of miners, and that the bill be reported back to the Senate.

Mr White demurred, and said the bill was important, and the committee desired further time to consider it.

Mr. Randall inquired how it was possible for the committee to consider the bill when the Senator had it in his pocket at Philadelphia.

Mr. White said the Senator put himself in the position of asserting a falsehood.

Mr. Randall said he had been so informed by members of the committee.

Mr. White said all bills were in the possession of the committee that had been referred to it, and called on Mr. Hall, the Secretary of the committee, to state the facts.

Mr. Fitch said all the bills in charge of the committee had been in his possession since their reference.

Mr. Randall then withdrew his motion to discharge the committee. Mark one for General Harry.

By the way, the *State Journal* of this morning contains the annexed paragraph which might be construed into something in the nature of a reflection :

"Attorney General Dimmick has resigned as a delegate in the Constitutional Convention, believing that it is not only unconstitutional for a man to hold two offices, but that he cannot discharge faithfully in accordance with law, the duties of both at the same time."

This conclusion of the Attorney General, that he can't go in double harness, is an admission of intellectual weakness, no one looked for after General White's extraordinary achievement.

ARCTIC.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE ON THE USURY LAWS.

Not Much Prospect of the Repeal of the Laws.

A CONTESTED JUDGESHIP, AND WHAT IT AMOUNTS TO.

Local Option to be Applied to Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

REMOVING THE TAXES ON MANUFACTURING CORPORATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 30, 1873.

THE USURY LAW.

The House took up the calendar of public bills this morning. There were five proposed laws on it against several hundred on the private calendar. The first bill taken up that Mr. Newmeyer's for the repeal of all laws restricting the rates of interest, except in actions at law where the agreement does not specify the rate, when it shall be six per cent. The Judiciary Committee reported the bill with a limitation of the rate of interest to twelve per cent. Mr. Welsh, of Philadelphia, moved to reduce this figure to eight per cent. An interesting debate sprung up, in which the arguments in favor of repeal of the usury laws, familiar to every person who has studied the question, were ably presented by Messrs. Newmyer, of Allegheny, Brown, of Erie, Lawshe, of Clearfield, and some others. The proposition to limit the rate of interest to eight per cent. was advocated by Welsh, Latta, Wolfe and Mahon, with the usual stock of arguments, some of which bordered strongly on nonsense and demagogueism. They talked throughout as if six per cent was the current *bona fide* rate of money in the State, and the pending bill proposed to increase it to twelve. Then the changes were rung on the idea that the bill was in the interest of the rich man, the moneyed lenders and the speculator, and opposed to the welfare of the poor man. An immense amount of this sort of twaddle was wasted. More opposition was developed to the bill than its friends had anticipated, and the prospect of free trade in money is not very brilliant. One member opposed the bill because the usury laws had been on our statute books for a hundred and fifty years, and were therefore entitled to respect and veneration. Some disposition was manifested to advance the rate of interest to eight per cent, by those who held to the efficacy of humiliation. Without despoiling the bill, or taking a vote showing its strength, further disussion was postponed for two weeks.

THE JUDICIAL CONTEST.

An interesting judicial contest from the Seventh District of the State, consisting of the counties of Bucks and Montgomery, is now on trial before a committee composed of nine Representatives and four Senators. The facts in the case are not disputed, and the decision will turn entirely on the law bearing on these admitted facts. At the last fall election in the Seventh District there were two candidates for additional law judge, Stokes L. Roberts, Democrat, and Charles T. Miller, Republican. The certificate of the return judges sent to the Governor showed that Roberts had received 15,374 votes and Miller 15,626 votes for additional law judge of the Seventh District, and that Roberts had received 560 votes and Miller 234 votes for additional law judge of the *Fifth Judicial District*. A mistake was made in printing the tickets circulated in the Montgomery county, by heading them "Fifth Judicial District." Counting these tickets as *bona fide*, Roberts was elected by a majority of seventy-six votes. Including them, Miller was elected by about 160 votes. The only question is about the intent of the voters; the Fifth Judicial District comprises Allegheny county, and the Bucks and Montgomery people certainly had no purpose, as they had no right, to vote for a Judge for that district. When Governor Geary was called on to decide which of the candidates voted for he should commission as the Judge elect, he properly referred the matter to his constitutional legal advisers---Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, Attorney General, and Hon. Francis Jordan, Secretary of the Commonwealth. After obtaining the concurring opinions of such eminent lawyers as the Hon. George W. Biddle and the Hon. William M. Meredith, they decided that Mr. Roberts, having received the highest number of votes, was elected, the words "Fifth Judicial district" being surplusage. The commission was accordingly issued to Mr. Roberts. At the time, the action of the Governor gave general satisfaction, the friends of Mr. Miller declaring that his defeat could not have been issued to him he would have refused it, not wishing to occupy a judicial office against the clearly expressed wishes of a majority of the voters of the district.

But a singular train of circumstances followed. Mr. Roberts, after a few weeks' experience on the bench, resigned the office, on the ground, as I am informed, that it interfered with the writing of a book on which he is engaged, and which is destined to work a moral revolution the world over. He either had to give up the judgeship or the book, and he preferred to abandon the former. Governor Geary, the day before General Hartranft was inaugurated, commissioned a Mr. Watson, a Republican, to fill the vacancy. This was very Geary-like, especially as the vacant judgeship was in Governor Hartranft's district. Be that as it may, the appointment was distasteful to some of the people of the district, and they bit upon the happy plan of contesting the election because of the informality in the ticket as above noted. The contest lies against Roberts, although Watson is in reality the party in interest. If it is determined Roberts is not elected, and Miller was, of course the resignation of the former and the appointment of Watson by Governor Geary falls to the ground, and Miller will take the Judgeship.

There is no dispute about the facts in the case, and the weight of authorities, backed by the opinions of Biddle, Meredith and Brewster, seems to sustain Governor Geary in awarding the certificate in the first place to Mr. Roberts. His resignation occurring, it was clearly competent for the Governor to fill the vacancy, even if he dischanged that duty with characteristic bad taste. There is a good deal of feeling among the lawyers in the district, on the subject, but it is of a personal and not political character, for both Miller, the contestant, and Watson, the sitting judge, are Republicans. The Committee to try the case is a fair one, with Senator Strang as Chairman.

TAXES ON MANUFACTURERS.

An important bill has been introduced in the House by Mr. Brown, of Erie, to meet the demand which is coming in pretty strong, from all parts of the State, for the relief of incorporated manufacturing associations from special taxation. The bill and preamble are as follows:

WHEREAS, It is desirable to encourage within this Commonwealth the formation of manufacturing associations, thereby enabling men of small means to combine their capital and skill and thus assist the growth and development of the natural resources of the State, increasing its wealth and population and giving employment to labor; and

WHEREAS, The present existing enactments impose special requirements and taxation upon such associations and from which individuals and partnerships engaged in similar enterprises and business are wholely exempt; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That all acts or parts of acts requiring returns or reports by manufacturing corporations of their earnings or income, or by which taxes are imposed upon such income or earnings of capital stock, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. That in lieu of the bonus now required to be paid by such manufacturing corporations upon their capital stock, and of all office fees, there shall be paid by any such corporation before its charter shall be issued, a sum equal to twenty-five dollars upon each one hundred thousand dollars, or fractional part thereof, of the capital stock of such corporation.

It is insisted by some that those chartered associations for manufacturing purposes are justly amenable to a higher rate of taxation than that imposed upon individuals doing business in their own name, but the measure to limit liability of members of the associated companies applies only to the value of the amount of stock they hold, while members of private firms, engaged in the same business, are responsible for the indebtedness of their firms to the full extent of their financial ability. Thus, a man worth $50,000, puts $25,000 in a manufacturing corporation; the enterprise may prove a disastrous failure, and go down under a crushing load of debt, but he is only responsible to the extent of his stock. He can draw off with his remaining $25,000, untouched by creditors. But if he had put his first $25,000 into an ordinary business partnership, and had failed, his creditors could have swept the whole of it into the fortune to satisfy their judgments. This shows the obvious advantage of doing business in a corporate capacity, and of course demonstrates that such corporations should pay liberally for the exemption of their stockholders from the individual liability imposed on private firms. Still the present taxes on corporations are oppressive and a serious impediment to the progress of industry. They should be modified, but not absolutely repealed, as some persons maintain.

LOCAL OPTION.

Two bills are now pending in the Legislature to remedy all effects and inconsistencies in the local option law, under which elections will be held in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, on the third Friday in March on the question of "no license" or "no license." It is the general belief that these laws or their equivalent, will pass both houses. The lobby for the repeal of the local option has not yet put in an appearance. They might as well stay at home, and save their money. Repeal cannot be carried at this session.

The Senate this morning resolved to dispense with liquid "archives," provided for the refreshment of members, and paid for by the State. The Clerk was directed to purchase for the Senate chamber, and all rooms under his control, (except, of course, his hotel room), all vinous, spirituous or malt liquors.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The Senate to-day passed a joint resolution, submitted by Senator Rutan, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote against any bill authorizing the National Government to assume control of the telegraph lines of the country, or empowering the National Government to construct telegraph lines. Mr. Rutan had read by the clerk, (owing to his own illness) a strong argument he had prepared against any interference by the federal government with the telegraph lines, as an unwarranted usurpation of the rights of the States, communities and individuals.

ARCTIC.

Legislative Proceedings.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette

HARRISBURG, January 30, 1873.

SENATE.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

An act regarding the sale of lumber on the upper Ohio and its tributaries. Said act repeals all local laws in the measurement of lumber.

Also an act to collect moneys by decree of the Orphans' Court.

The act relating to foreign insurance companies was reported negatively.

An act to facilitate the settlement of estates of decendants.

An act to prevent the posting of advertisements on walls.

Allowing common carriers to sell goods on hand after a period of three months.

A joint session relative to an amendment to the Federal Constitution in the election of President and Vice President, &c. That portion which provides for the election of United States Senators by the people was stricken out by the Committee.

BILLS READ.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS, an act to incorporate the Monongahela Savings Bank, with Wm. M. Lyon, Witherow Douglass, John Murray, Samuel Harper, R. W. Stauffer and 27 associates by Messrs. Newmyer, of Allegheny, Brown, of Erie, Lawshe, of Clearfield, and some others. The proposition to limit the rate of interest to eight per cent. was advocated by Welsh, Latta, Wolfe and Mahon, with the usual stock of arguments, some of which bordered strongly on nonsense and demagogueism. They talked throughout as if six per cent was the current *bona fide* rate of money in the State, and the pending bill proposed to increase it to twelve. Then the changes were rung on the idea that the bill was in the interest of the rich man, the moneyed lenders and the speculator, and opposed to the welfare of the poor man. An immense amount of this sort of twaddle was wasted. More opposition was developed to the bill than its friends had anticipated, and the prospect of free trade in money is not very brilliant. One member opposed the bill because the usury laws had been on our statute books for a hundred and fifty years, and were therefore entitled to respect and veneration. Some disposition was manifested to advance the rate of interest to eight per cent, by those who held to the efficacy of humiliation. Without despoiling the bill, or taking a vote showing its strength, further disussion was postponed for two weeks.

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But a singular train of circumstances followed. Mr. Roberts, after a few weeks' experience on the bench, resigned the office, on the ground, as I am informed, that it interfered with the writing of a book on which he is engaged, and which is destined to work a moral revolution the world over. He either had to give up the judgeship or the book, and he preferred to abandon the former. Governor Geary, the day before General Hartranft was inaugurated, commissioned a Mr. Watson, a Republican, to fill the vacancy. This was very Geary-like, especially as the vacant judgeship was in Governor Hartranft's district. Be that as it may, the appointment was distasteful to some of the people of the district, and they

rowers to leave on deposit one half the amount paying six per cent. on the full amount. Pass this bill, and money can be borrowed direct from individuals. It will be plenty, and we can build railroads and open more coal banks, and keep up the present swell-tide of prosperity to our noble old State.

Mr. WOLFE, of Union, opposed.

Mr. BROCKWAY, of Columbia, interrogated him. Do not the savings banks of the Union loan their money at from twelve to fifteen per cent.?

Mr. LATTA, of Westmoreland, opposed. The rate of interest had remained at six per cent. for one hundred and twenty-five years. Let there be no change.

Mr. HENDRIX, of New York, was in favor.

All the Allegheny delegation were in favor.

Messrs. McCormick and Newmyer managed the bill with considerable tact. After it had been debated for some time they moved to postpone further consideration until this day two weeks, when it comes up as the special order.

POLITICAL.

Missouri Senatorial Bribery Investigation.

ST. LOUIS, January 30.---The Senatorial Bribery Committee at Jefferson City had Mr. Edens, ex-member of the House, before them yesterday. He testified to receiving twelve hundred dollars from General Dorris as a loan for his influence in the Senatorial contest; paid no money to any member, nor did he state to Dorris or any one that he could procure votes of members; never said that he was using money of Dorris' to secure votes for Bogy.

MEETING OF MISSOURI LIBERALS.

ST. LOUIS, January 30.---The Liberal Republicans held a meeting here yesterday, in answer to a call issued by the Chairman of the County Committee, to consider the question whether they should join the Democratic or the Republican party, or retain their own organization. The attendance was quite slim, not more than twenty-five being present. Several speeches were made, and the prevailing sentiment was that no rash action should be taken at present looking to merging themselves into any party. The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That recognizing individual independence as essential to a proper discharge of political duties, we again affirm our adhesion to the Liberal ideas and principles declared at Jefferson City and re-affirmed at Cincinnati, with the exception of the surrender of the doctrine of free trade, looking at the developments at Cincinnati and since the elections as a complete vindication of our attitude.

THE RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, January 30.---River falling; 7 feet four inches in canal; 5 feet 4 inches in chute. Clear and cold this morning; moderated during the day; clear, with mercury 30 at six P. M. Heavy ice running all day. All the boats in port have paid off their crews. A meeting of the Board of Underwriters to-day determined to take no more risks on cargoes above Memphis until further notice.

NASHVILLE, January 30.---River falling; 7¼ feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and milder. Arrived: F. P. Gracy, Cairo. Departed: Belle Lee, Eagle, Ruth, Dr. Cumberland.

CAIRO, January 23.---Arrived: Grand Lake No. 2, Pittsburgh, 2 P. M. Departed: Grand Lake No. 2, New Orleans, 2 P. M. The ice is still heavy. The Columbus packet made no trip to-day. River 1 foot. Weather clear and moderating rapidly.

CINCINNATI, January 30.---River 17 feet 6 inches and falling. Ice heavy. Clear and warmer. No transfers.

ST. LOUIS, January 30.---River rising slowly and the ice running out. The weather much warmer, and considerable thawing has been done to-day. There is nothing new from the grounded boats between here and Cairo.

NEW ORLEANS, January 30.---Arrived---Shannon, Louisville. Departed---Louisville, for Cairo; Exporter, Arkansas river. Cloudy and cold.

MEMPHIS, January 30.---Clear; moderating. River rising slowly. Ice still very heavy. The J. H. Johnson, from St. Louis, arrived this morning, but was unable to land on this side. The Desmet, Susie Silver and Henry Ames are lying up at Helena.

EVANSVILLE, January 30.---Clear; moderating; wind from the southwest; mercury 9 to 32. Ice heavy, but running out. The Sam J. Hale is in the mouth of Green River.

FIRES.

Lancaster, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, January 30.---The steam tannery of Weston, Evans & Co., at Lancaster, Ohio, was burned yesterday. The loss is forty-one thousand dollars, including seven thousand dollars' worth of bark and ten thousand dollars' worth of leather; no insurance.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

ST. LOUIS, January 30.---A store warehouse at Jefferson Barracks, fourteen miles below this city, containing commissary and quartermaster's stores, was burned yesterday morning. Many valuable books, papers and records, giving a history of the barracks and its commanders, were also destroyed. The loss is ten thousand dollars, on which there is no insurance.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Centennial Exposition.

PHILADELPHIA, January 30.---At a meeting of the Citizens' Committee of Three Hundred for the Centennial, yesterday, the City Councils were asked to appropriate a million dollars for the Centennial Exposition. They also asked of the Legislature and Congress that resolutions be adopted stating that the project is patriotic, and appealing to the people of the whole country for aid. The total amount pledged at the meeting was one hundred and eighty-nine thousand dollars. A total of over six hundred thousand dollars has been subscribed by Philadelphia alone.

Sir Bartle Frere at Zanzibar.

NEW YORK, January 30.---A special from London says that Sir Bartle Frere, after his arrival at Zanzibar, visited the Sultan, accompanied by a number of American and British officers. They met with a grand reception. Sir Bartle delivered the Queen's letter. The British flagships Glasgow, Orwitt and Daphne Britton are here. Three slave vessels, with fifty slaves, were captured last week by the Glasgow's boats. The news from Livingstone is that his health has improved, and that the war was giving on in the Ourpont country. Sir Bartle goes to the coast on the 24th, and will go some distance into the interior.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BROWNSVILLE.

Arrested on an Old Charge---Lecture---Packet Company.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Brownsville, Pa., January 28, 1873.

WILLIAM HOCHMAN.

The notorious character bearing the above name, was arrested last week by police officer Norcrop, on the charge of being one of the parties to the assault and robbery of George Warner, a colored man, some two years since. In all probability he will get the benefit of a term in the Western Penitentiary. Officer Norcrop, in the discharge of his duty, was assaulted by the culprit.

LECTURE.

C. A Holmes, D.D, delivered the second lecture of the Course Monday evening in the Presbyterian Church. The audience was large and very attentive. His subject, "Ourselves," was an interesting one, and the masterly manner in which it was treated by the Doctor was a rich treat to the audience. We take this opportunity of congratulating Rev. H. J. Smith, of the Executive Committee, in providing such good entertainment for the Association.

PACKET COMPANY.

This company has again suspended operation; not however wholly on the account of ice, but because business is slack. This is a good excuse and as they are under no obligations to the people of this valley it would be unjust(?) to ask them to run their boats for the accommodation of their customers for a few days, even if they could do so with some reason. The citizens of the Monongahela Valley have made this corporation strong and powerful by their patronage and now they are at its mercy. Would that the iron horse would come to our rescue.

E.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

I ask a suspension of public opinion in the case of the Poland Committee against Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President of the United States, in the Credit Mobilier business, premising that Mr. Colfax or any other man in high position, may invest in stocks, if those stocks are legitimate, with the same propriety as a private citizen.

And as a specimen of the evidence upon which the committee would convict Schuyler Colfax (whose name is a household word), I submit the following from the New York *World*: "The committee took the deposition of the deposit ticket for the entry first named, (viz. June 22d, $1,968.63) which was identified as Mr. Colfax's writing. It showed that the italics are the *words*) *on that day he deposited one sum of $1,200 in bank notes*, besides several smaller items, making up the total as above. Oakes Ames was satisfied. "I have, no doubt," said he, "that that $1,200 was the proceeds of this check," and again produced the check to S. C.," which unfortunate document promises to be the undoing of the much beloved Christian politician and political purist---Schuyler Colfax."

In the language of the celebrated Squeers, "there is richness," or of the old lady who kissed the cow, "if this is not logic, I don't know what is." On the 22nd of June, Mr. Colfax deposited in the First National Bank of Washington, $1,968.63, in which deposit was $1,200 in bank notes, which latter amount Mr. Ames has no doubt was the proceeds of a $1,200 check he had given Mr. C. Seriously this is no evidence at all. To show that Mr. Ames had sold Mr. C. stock to that amount on the 22nd of June, Mr. A. would have to produce the check, or some tangible evidence of the fact; and all the fine writing about the "undoing" of this "much beloved Christian politician" is all clap-trap. In one word: First, prove beyond controversy that Schuyler Colfax bought Credit Mobilier stock, and then prove that he betrayed his political trust in so doing, or give it up. H. A. L.

The Constitutional Convention.

Report of the Committee on Legislature Under Discussion.

Nine Sections of the Report Passed.

An Amendment Concerning Biennial Sessions Adopted.

Resolutions Relating to Special Legislation.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1873.

BIENNIAL SESSIONS.

The Convention resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Legislature, in Committee of the Whole. The question was on the amendment to the section reported from the Committee on Legislature fixing the terms of the members of the Legislature.

Mr. Mann defended the Legislature from the charges of corruption made against the members, and said that he was proud of the fact that he had been a member of that body. The Legislature of 1871, seeing the corruption that attended the election of State Treasurers by themselves, proposed an amendment giving the election of State Treasurers to the people. The speaker said that charges of corruption against the Legislature were ungrounded, as not would that Legislature should be sent home opposed to the work of this Convention." The speaker then opposed biennial sessions, and said that reference to the experience of other States was no argument in favor of them, as Pennsylvania is "able to make its own examples."

Mr. Simpson said that he was in favor of biennial sessions, partly for reasons already urged, and partly because the system of biennial elections for members of Congress has been found to work well, although the industries of the United States were larger and more varied than those of one State thereof---Pennsylvania.

Mr. D. N. White said that the cause of the lobby all the corruption that has been erroneously charged to the Legislature, and thought the root of the evil lay in the power to grant special and enormous privileges to corporations. In favoring a plan by which these powers would be restricted, he said it would require the passage of a comprehensive tax bill for the whole State, which in the State of Ohio had taken from twelve to fifteen years to accomplish.

Mr. J. W. White summed up in the arguments in favor of the biennial plan as implying a distrust of the people, and protested against a wholesale abuse of the Legislature of his State, many of whose members he knew to be as honorable men as any in the State.

Mr. Hay, of Allegheny, De France of Mercer, and Mr. Temple, of Philadelphia, argued at length in favor of biennial elections and biennial sessions.

Mr. Hunsicker thought the aspersions that had been made were unfounded, unjust and malicious, and that it came with bad grace for this Convention.

After Mr. Craig had spoken in favor of biennial elections and annual sessions, Mr. McVeagh summed up the arguments that had been presented pro and con on the section, and continued at length in a presentation of the views that was to be obtained by the change, and the evil that would ensue by a continuation of the present system.

Mr. Darlington's amendment to strike out "every two years," and insert "annually," was voted down.

The section, as amended, was then agreed to, and is as follows:

SECTION 2. An election for members of the General Assembly shall be held on the day fixed for the general election next succeeding the adoption of this Constitution, and at the general election held every two years thereafter. Their term of office shall begin on the first Tuesday of December next succeeding their election. When a vacancy occurs in either House, the Governor shall issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term in which such vacancy shall have occurred.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, January 29, 1873.

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED.

Mr. S. A. Purviance offered a resolution respecting the election and terms of Senators. Referred.

By Mr. Newlin.---That all municipal commissions are abolished, and none shall hereafter be created. The powers now exercised by them shall be vested in departments of municipal government, subject to the control of Councils.

SOLICITORS---SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

By Mr. Howard.---That Solicitors for cities, counties and boroughs shall be chosen by the qualified electors of said cities, counties and boroughs at the next election for city, county and borough officers after the adoption of this provision, and every three years thereafter.

Also, by the same---That special legislation shall be lawful in no case except where the proposed special act shall be published at length in one or more newspapers in the locality where the special act is intended to operate.

An act to repeal, amend or revise a special act shall be published as required for original special legislation.

By Mr. Bowman, (Erie), that the writ of error shall be a writ of right in all capital cases and shall operate as a *supersedeas* to stay execution of the sentence of death until the order of the Supreme Court is had thereon.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS.

Mr. D. N. White, resolution that the administration of oaths by any person authorized to administer the same within the State, touching all matters concerning political elections, whether primary or otherwise, is and shall be lawful.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC PAYMENTS.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of section third of the report from the Committee on Legislature.

Mr. Clark (Indiana) withdrew his amendment, offered yesterday, and moved that the section be amended to read

"Senators shall be elected for the term of four years," which was agreed to.

The fourth section, that

Representatives shall be elected for the term of two years, was agreed to.

The fifth section, that the General Assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock, noon, on the first Tuesday of January succeeding the adoption of this Constitution, and every two years thereafter, unless sooner convened by the Governor in special session.

Mr. Buckalew moved to amend so as to read "every year thereafter," holding that it was proper that the Legislature should meet annually. The principal argument being that it would prove a check upon the exercise of power by the Executive.

Mr. Baer (Somerset) was satisfied that the people of the State would unqualifiedly support the amendment to the Constitution requiring the Legislature to be elected and to meet biennially.

Mr. Kaine (Fayette) favored annual sessions.

Mr. McVeagh spoke in favor of the section as it is, and made a strong appeal in its behalf.

Mr. Buckalew's amendment was not agreed to---yeas 39; nays 54.

Mr. Landis (Bucks) offered an amendment to add after the word "and" at the same hour on the first Tuesday of January," which was agreed to, and the section was adopted.

The eighth section was then considered. It is as follows as reported by the Committee, and was adopted:

"No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State four years next before his election, and the last year thereof an inhabitant of the district for which he shall have been chosen, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States, or of this State, and no person shall hold said office after he shall have removed from said district."

The following sections were then taken up and passed:

"Seventh.---No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State three years next before his election, and the last year thereof an inhabitant of the district for which he shall be chosen, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State, and no person shall hold said office after he shall have removed from said district.

"Eighth.---No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this Commonwealth which shall have been created or the emoluments of which

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1873.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 45f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113@1132.

FOR a wonder, our neighbor, the *Dispatch*, confesses that the GAZETTE is "one" ahead of it.

THE cold snap appears to be over for the present. Now look out for a genuine January thaw, with sloppy streets, and swollen rivers.

THE Western Union Telegraph Company propose to establish a system of pneumatic tubes in New York city, as an auxiliary to the telegraph. The system is already in successful operation in London and other large cities.

WONDERS will never cease. A meeting of slaveholders has been held in Havana, Cuba, at which the question of abolition was freely discussed, and the prevailing sentiment appeared to favor the idea. The grandees wanted the slaves, on gaining their freedom, to enter into contracts for eight to twelve years' service, at from one to five dollars per month. That will do for a beginning; anything to break the ice. But the hand-writing on the wall is plainly seen, and ere long the accursed institution will disappear from the face of the earth.

THEY have a relic of Tammany yet in New York, whose name is Scott, and he holds a commission as police justice. Some reckless swindlers, who had been "picking the unwary," through deceptive newspaper advertisements, were recently brought before his honor for a hearing, on the charge of fraudulently gaining possession of other people's money. Instead of making an effort to bring the parties to trial, although their guilt was staring him in the face, he discharged them on the grounds of insufficient evidence. Mayor Havemyer issued a spirited and scathing rebuke to the official, but no further attention appears to have been given the affair. In the meantime the saw-dust swindlers go ahead with their pernicious work, and farmers and other unsuspicious persons will be "picked up" as usual through these base swindles.

POMEROY.

The contest over the United States Senatorship in Kansas has ended in the election of John J. Ingalls, of Atchison, over Samuel C. Pomeroy, the present Senator, who has held the position through two terms. The dispatches announcing the ballot also state that Pomeroy was, immediately after his defeat, arrested on a charge of bribery, and gave bail in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance. The specification of this charge is that he proposed and gave to State Senator York the sum of $8,000 for his vote and influence, the latter receiving part of the money—viz: $7,000—and afterwards exposing the transaction in joint session of the Legislature, where he admitted the part he had designedly and advisedly taken as a portion of the programme of Pomeroy's opponents. He paid over the entire amount to the President of the joint convention, saying: "Here are the $7,000 paid to me by Pomeroy." Of course in the face of such evidence of knavery, he would have been a bold man who would cast a vote for Pomeroy. Although on the night previous eighty members of the Legislature had agreed in caucus to support him, he did not receive a single vote in the joint convention, and Ingalls, as above stated, had an easy walk over the course.

The first thought that occurs to one on reading this terrible lesson of depravity, is, can it be true? The heart would naturally wish to disbelieve such crime as this, charged on one who, whatever his faults, for twelve years has manfully stood up in his place in the Senate of the United States, and courageously and ably represented a sovereign State. Nor is this all, Samuel C. Pomeroy has during that time been an avowed Christian; after officiating in the Bible classes and prayer meetings held in the metropolis. He has also been highly honored in his party with positions of trust and responsibility, requiring honesty of purpose, as well as great skill to properly discharge. Although the evidence makes a *prima facie* case of guilt, it is not conclusive, and judgment should be withheld until the accused shall be heard in his defence. He denies the whole story, his friends say, and is preparing a statement for publication. It may turn out that so desperate was the opposition of Senator York, and so hopeless were his efforts and those of his friends to compass Pomeroy's defeat, that this desperate game was determined on, hoping, through the deception to certainly defeat the enemy and elect their man. But even if this should prove true, which we hardly dare think possible, it would exhibit a case of moral depravity and devilish deceit at which the heart sickens.

There appears to be very slight grounds to hang a doubt on, and while we await a final decision, and withhold our judgment of guilt, we shall not cease to hope that time will prove the charges against Pomeroy untrue. If it does not, we shall reluctantly bid adieu to another of our idols, and set our heart firmer against a belief in the purity and honesty of mankind.

THE COMING REPORT.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections are busily engaged discussing the several questions before them, prior to making their report. Some of these questions are of a grave and important character. General Butler's theory in reference to the condition of public affairs in Louisiana has been sent to that committee, and they will be obliged to decide one way or the other; either that Louisiana is with or without a Republican form of government. The question is a serious one, no matter how the committee shall decide, and we are not surprised that they take time for full deliberation. On this decision hangs the whole question of the right of the Federal Government to interfere in State affairs, and the limits which the Constitution enjoins. If the committee, after hearing all the evidence, shall decide that Louisiana is without a Republican government, of law and order, it will be necessary for the general government to interpose its power, and bring about a settlement of the revolutionary troubles now existing in that Commonwealth. Congress will be called upon to provide the ways and means, and upon this question, doubtless, the best Constitutional lawyers in both branches will widely differ. Those standing on old Federal ground, and upholding a strong central power, will be bitterly opposed by the advocates of States' rights; and the entire question will have to be once again discussed. It is not improbable that this Louisiana muddle may be the means of disorganizing the present political parties, and bringing about a similar bitter state of affairs to that which existed previous to the war.

The committee will also be called upon to report on the case of Senator Caldwell, of Kansas, whose trial on a charge of bribery has been held before them. Whether the recreant Senator has violated any of the privileges of the Senate, and rendered himself liable to expulsion, even if he is proven to have bought his opponents, and the votes of the members of his State Legislature, becomes a serious question, and one difficult of solution. Although the public sentiment of the entire country may demand his instant expulsion for nefarious work in the gross bribery of citizens of his State, and members of the Assembly, thus procuring his election; yet if he came to the door of the National Senate, duly accredited in proper and legal form, and was admitted to a seat to which his right was not disputed, can the Senate *lawfully* expel him? That, too, becomes an interesting question, and one which this Committee on Elections and Privileges of the Senate must decide. It is held by Caldwell's friends that the United States Senate has nothing to do with this man's case; that it belongs properly and alone to the Kansas Legislature; that that State having sent him there in due legal form, he is entitled to his seat until he is recalled by the same power that sent him there. But that is a dangerous theory, and violates the Constitution, which provides that each House of Congress shall be "the judge of the *elections, returns and qualification* of its own members," and "with the concurrence of two-thirds may expel a member" thought to be unworthy. More than this, if the power to expel for bribery at the election rests wholly *with the body thus bribed*, why need we hope for any corrections that will only sting and condemn the guilty legislators? The idea is preposterous, as it appears from this reasoning, and Caldwell's expulsion must follow unless he shall escape through some legal quibble.

There being but a few more weeks of the session, and all unfinished business dying with the end of it, there is a good prospect of the fourth of March arriving before these interesting matters reach their proper solution. The four or five investigating committees are to report on the various phases of the Credit Mobilier matter; appropriation bills are yet to be completed; important commercial legislation is yet pending, and much unfinished work remains, and it is quite likely that after all we shall find but a very small mouse creeping from under this huge mountain of legislation. But we hope to have a complete report from this important committee, and before it is too late to properly consider and decide upon it.

THE EASTERN EXPEDITION.

Russia is ostensibly pursuing its accustomed course with the weak nations which unfortunately have come under its condemnation. Its present raid against the Khan of Khiva, for real or supposed grievances, the world is not interested enough to imagine which, will doubtless result primarily, as other similar enterprises have done, viz., in the absorption of another slice of Asiatic territory. England has put forth a feeble effort to prevent infringement of certain treaty rights between the two nations and the people of Afghanistan. To this Russia replied, without giving the real object of the enterprise against the Khan, that the territory of Afghanistan should not be invaded, nor its rights and liberties interfered with. No further attempt has been made by any power to stay the march of the Russian army eastward, and in fact so little is known of the objects of the Czar in that distant and unknown land, that England and the other powers are for the nonce entirely outwitted and helpless. Russia certainly has some object in view that is not apparent, and this very secrecy is what disturbs the equanimity of Europe. The extension of her interior lines and armies toward the English possessions in India is what disturbs the latter power, as she has hitherto enjoyed the sole right among civilized nations of dictating the policy and reaping the rewards of trade and commerce with the native population of the Indian Empire. If Russia were thought to be merely equipping an expedition to punish the insolence of the overbearing and turbulent Khan of Khiva, similar in its nature and intent to that one sent a few years ago by England to Abyssinia, what occasion would there be for interference or question as to its purpose by the latter or any other power? Jealousy of her rights and dominion over the east, and a fear that the Russian bear is drawing a little too close to her Indian mine of wealth, are the true secrets of her recent inquiries, and her weak attempt to thwart or detain the Czar by a pronounced desire to protect the neutral Territory of Afghanistan. Russia is bent on conquest, and should she succeed, her influence over all the eastern nations will be commanding, and hinder, if it will not wholly defeat, the future purposes of England, in that direction. Holding the interior line to the British possessions in the east, she will be enabled to inflict untold disaster on England in case of war with that Power. It was this fear that prompted the British Cabinet to ask Alexander what he sought in the East; and it was doubtless to hide his real intentions that induced the latter sovereign to disown any designs on Afghanistan. The establishment of an imaginary line, or neutral zone, beyond which the army of the Czar is not to go, does not help the cause of England, as all zones, all treaties and all promises made between nations in time of peace, go for naught in time of war, as England and all nations have found long ago.

Of course the ways of the wily Alexander are past finding out in advance, but the surface indications, so to speak, assuredly lead one to attach greater importance to his present enterprise than as an effort to punish the insolence of the puny and insignificant Khivan Khan. Otherwise, why does the English premier find reason to interfere with the military preparations of the Czar? The expedition will be watched with anxious eyes by the whole world, as it may turn out a move which will yet checkmate the future game of England for leading control in the Eastern Empires.

The New York *Times*, in discussing this question, is of the opinion, that besides conquest, the Czar is looking toward an outlet to the ocean through the Arabian or Indian seas. It says:

> "The political and geographical necessities of Russia mean one and the same thing. Trace the long line of her southern frontiers, and you have a key to the past, present, and future problems of Russian diplomacy. Denmark holds the entrance to the Baltic; Prussia debars her Muscovite neighbor from getting a port on the North Sea; Austria lies between her and the Adriatic, and she must conquer Turkey to command the Dardanelles, where a fort or two could at any time neutralize all the benefits of the few hundred miles of seaboard between the mouth of the Dnieper and the mouth of the Don. Then comes Asiatic Turkey, then the land-locked Caspian, with Persia on its southern shore, cutting off access to the Persian Gulf, and then, assuming, the ultimate conquest of Turkestan, there are Afghanistan, and Beloochistan, interposing a solid wedge of territory between Russia and the southern ocean. From that point onward lies the far-distant Pacific, half a continent lies between Russia and the southern seaboard of Asia. Nicholas tried to pierce this wall of territorial adamant at its weakest point, in the Danubian Principalities, and found reason to repent his rashness. His son is driving the wedge of military possession in now as far as he dare, with the view of striking some day for Persia or Afghanistan, and so giving Russia a broad ocean outlet for products which she at present carries by many tortuous and narrow channels to the markets of the world. It is difficult to see on what grounds the usually well-informed *Independence Belge* assumes that there is no necessary divorce between the interests of Great Britain and Russia in Central Asia. Keeping in view the fact that England might as well quit India at once, as allow Russia to command the coast of the Arabian Sea, it is very hard to see how they can avoid drifting into war about Persia or Afghanistan some day.
>
> Our latest dispatches give a more serious aspect to this subject, and plainly hint, toward war, unless the Czar shall abandon, or at least modify his plans. Differences are increasing between England and Russia as the possible designs of the latter reveal themselves; and it is stated that England's position will be sustained by France, Austria, Italy, Denmark, Turkey, and Sweden. This will prove a formidable alliance, and in case Prussia remains neutral will doubtless frustrate, for the present, all schemes of the Czar looking toward Empire in the East.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEST NEWBURY, Conn., has two cats with six feet apiece.

VERMONT contains 100,000 cows, which yield their owners annually $5,533,330.

A LOVELY Iowa girl received 10,000 hoop poles from her doting father as a marriage dowry.

EVENING schools for married men have been started at South Adams, Mass., from which the South Eves are excluded.

Two hundred boys under ten years of age have been discovered at work in coal mines near Bath, England, contrary to law.

AN English joint stock company, the Consett Iron Company, pays its workmen the large sum of $6,000 a day, or something like $1,650,000 a year.

THE newspaper reports of Captain Jack's fight with the regular troops confirm the statement that the Modocs fought naked. The regulars were not to that manner of fighting born.

THE Roman Catholic Mission for the conversion of the colored population of the South, at the head of which was the late Dr. Vaughan, has thus far failed to win any great number of converts.

TOM SMITH, a Louisville murderer, had his death-warrant read to him the other day, and he replied: "Oh! stop fooling around, and go on with the hanging!" They are going to on the 18th of March.

SOME Mormon missionaries pitched their tents in Usborne, Canada, last week, when the residents pitched the missionaries and shook feathers over them after the pitching was concluded. One way of making Brigham's apostles listen to resin.

A DAKOTAH homesteader's wife used a Sioux City bachelor's love letters to her to chink the cracks in their cabin. At last accounts the bachelor was expertly dodging that homesteader, who had a revolver in one hand and those love letters in the other.

IT is a notable fact that more spinning wheels are sold in Boston at the present time than in the days when they were indispensable adjuncts to every New England household. They are mostly exported to Nova Scotia and the other British provinces.

A CINCINNATI hatter who went mad, as only a hatter could, with love for a beautiful blonde of the Thompson troupe, lately turned up as an applicant for a night's lodging in the Kansas City police station, after a luxurious western tour with his flaxen divinity and $10,000 of his father's money.

A YOUNG lady has just been fined $200 in Chicago for calling her lover into the kitchen and throwing some boiling lye upon him. This mode of giving the lye direct was highly resented by the lover, who concluded that the warmth of the maiden's affection was too much for him and had her arrested.

A HERO of the war recently applied for a situation in New York, but was rejected on account of having done too much service. He had served with McClellan, he had served with Grant, he had served with Burnside, and he had served with Hooker; but upon inquiry it appeared that he had also served eighteen months in the Penitentiary.

THE oldest house in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, was burned last week. It was a log house, and had been used in the early part of last century as a garrison post in the wars against the Indians and the French, and was the scene of a number of lively encounters with the Indians. It was once successfully defended by a single courageous white woman against an attack of the savages.

A PARTIALLY unmarried resident of Lafayette, Ind., poisoned himself with laudanum last week at a boarding-house, whither he had eloped from domestic infelicity, leaving the following touching posthumous message to his widow:

> "Please tell that old devil of a wife of mine that I had a poor time since I left the old shanty, but if ever I find her in the next world I'll pay her off.
>
> WILLIAM TYSON."

THERE was once an old woman who, in answer to a visiting almoner's inquiries as to how she did, said: "Oh, sir, the Lord is very good to me: I've lost my husband and my eldest son, and my youngest daughter, and I'm half blind, and I can't sleep or move about for the rheumatics; but I've got two teeth left in my head, and, praise and bless His holy name, they're opposite each other!" It has been said that this old woman was thankful for small mercies.

AN infant daughter of Lewis Harris, of Richmond, died a frightful death the other day. The mother went to the cupboard to get some article therefrom, and hearing screams from the child, she returned almost instantly, and found it standing with both hands against the hot stove. She removed its hands, and the skin and flesh came off of them and remained sticking to the stove. The pain of the burns was so great as to cause spasms, which resulted in the death of the little sufferer.

AS a gathering of notables, the Vienna World's Fair promises to outdo all its predecessors. The Emperor of Germany is to be there; so are the Czar, President Thiers, the Shah of Persia and the Prince of Wales, not to mention the Hospodar of Montenegro, Prince Bismarck and a host of Cabinet Ministers of all nations. There will be materials enough at Vienna for a great European Congress, such as the late Emperor Napoleon used to dream of, and it is to be hoped that the assembled magnates may turn their social hob-nobbing to some good purpose.

A WIFE of nearly ten years, having given her servant a holiday, was attending to culinary matters herself, and hearing her husband coming in the kitchen, thought she would surprise him as soon as he entered the door by the putting her hands over his eyes and imprinting a kiss on his brow, as in the days of the honeymoon. The husband returned the salute with interest, and asked, as he disengaged her hands, "Mary, darling, where is your mistress?" The wife discharged "Mary, darling," the next day, and has adopted a new plan of "surprising" her husband.—*Lancaster Express.*

A BRUTE, by stretch of courtesy called a man, in Worthington, Mass., after trying various methods to make a balky horse draw, finally slip-noosed a strong clothesline on the tongue of the poor beast, and then attached such a power to the line that the tongue was actually torn out by the roots. Ashamed of his work, the owner hid this gory and mangled member in the snow, but he did not possess enough humanity to put the agonized animal out of his misery. The buried tongue was found by some boys, and a full exposure of the cruelty speedily followed. The suffering beast was found in the barn, still living.

KANSAS CITY was the scene of two domestic episodes a day or two since. The first was that of a colored gent flying through the street with a bull dog hang ing to his suspenders, and his amiable wife bidding following close enough in the rear to conveniently belabor him with a cow-hide. About the same time a gentleman, a model and a married man, went into a cigar store kept by women. Stopping there longer than strict propriety would seem to dictate, his wife, who happened to be in that part of town, and hearing of his whereabouts, proceeded to lead him out like a whipped urchin by the ear.

A MAN in Kansas, whose front name is John, tried a new experiment for cleaning the soot out of stove pipes the other day. He wrapped a lot of powder—some pounds more or less—in a paper and put it in the stove, and, in order to compel it up the pipe, shut the door, and placing his feet against it, heroically awaited the result, like a mule with a howitzer strapped on his back. In due time it went off, and so did John. It was an even race to the door, but outside the powder was ahead. Whether it was disgusted at the vile uses to which it had been put, or whether the soot was too compact to be moved, is not known. At any rate, as a cleansing method John thinks it is a failure, but as a private earthquake, where the excited population go up in a balloon, as it were, and come down more or less mangled, he is free to maintain that it is a decided success.

RUSSIA.

A Virtually Riverless Empire.

The following, taken in connection with events now transpiring in Russia, will be read with unusual interest:

> Russia is virtually a riverless empire. It is full of rivers great and small, but either they run to no ports of her own, or they are worthless for commerce * * * Imagine a great bay cut of the Mississippi, just below Vicksburg, of the dimensions of the Black Sea. Imagine all the rivers in the United States, from Maine to Texas, to run into this salt-water bayou, and that all the commerce that floats on those rivers has to pass through that short length of the river that connects the inland sea with the Gulf of Mexico. Then realize, if you can, that this short and narrow strait is called the Bosphorus, and that New Orleans is Constantinople, and that all the commerce of the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains, that finds its way to the Atlantic, has to pass between the ports of a nation, of a race, language, and religion as alien to us as any pagan people can be. * * * See what long rivers run northward into the Arctic Ocean, as the Obe, Yenisee, Lena and others. * * * Look the other way, and see the length and course of the famous Volga and Ural. These fall into the Caspian, a warmer sea; but they might as well run into our Lake of the Woods, so far as ocean connection and commerce are concerned.

PERSONAL.

MR. GIDEON WELLES is much talked of among the Connecticut Democrats as their candidate for Governor.

THE porter at the Eagle Hotel, Concord, New Hampshire, is a nephew of Byron's. His name is John F. Byron.

MISS MARY E. BEEBEY, M. A., graduate of Antioch College, has been lecturing in Edinburgh, on American schools and colleges.

EDWARD GARRETT, who wrote "occupations of a Retired Life," is not a man, but a young woman—Mrs. Isabella Mayo, of London.

THE remains of Josephine Drew, the victim of the late Fisherville (N. H.) seduction, have been exhumed and taken home by her father.

THE Queen of Denmark is a nice little body, who does up sore toes for school children and sends roasts of beef around to poor neighbors.

THERE is a great demand for pictures of A. T. Stewart, the merchant prince, but not a picture of him can be had; there are none in the market, and never have been.

JUBAL A. EARLY refuses positively to be a candidate for Governor of Virginia, although his popularity among the people is such that his election would be among the strong probabilities.

THE prominent Republican candidates for the nomination of Governor of Connecticut are Henry B. Harrison, of New Haven; Henry P. Haven, of New London, and Amas S. Treat, of Woodbridge.

LADY BURDETT COUTTS supports a sewing school of 200 pupils in Spitalfields, and a night school in Shoreditch, where she lately made a speech full of good advice to the street Arabs whom she hopes to benefit. She is charitable *coute que coute*.

GOVERNOR DIX, of New York, has appointed his son, Colonel John W. Dix, his Private Secretary, and Sidney De Kay Military Secretary. Mr. De Kay has been Assistant United States District Attorney in New York for the past three years.

MME. LUCCA has petitioned the Emperor of Germany to remit the fine imposed upon her for breaking the contract she had made with the authorities of the Berlin Opera. The fine amounts to about twelve hundred pounds. It is reported, says the *Musical Standard*, that the petition has been rejected.

JOAQUIN MILLER has reached London, where he was so warmly welcomed when first there, two years ago; and probably will remain there for awhile. His new poem, soon to be published in a volume, seems not to have made much impression on readers on either side of the Atlantic or the Pacific. His novel still rests in his publishers' hands, and he has no present wish to issue it.

PROPOSALS FOR POSTAL CARDS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until THURSDAY, the 27th day of February, 1873, for furnishing United States Postal Cards for, and during a period, of four years, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1873.

SIZE AND QUALITY OF CARD.

The Cards will be three by five and one-eighth (3x5¼) inches in size, made from "bond paper" stock, (cotton and linen mixed,) tub-sized, the fibre beaten out long, worked together in a solid sheet without pasting, and suitably calendered on both sides for printing and writing in ink or pencil. The card-board must weigh six (6) pounds per thousand (1,000) cards, and each card, at the option of the Postmaster General, must bear a water-mark from water-mark rolls to be furnished by the Government.

PRINTING, DIES, PLATES, ETC.

The cards will be surface-printed on one side only, from hardened steel plates made from a die, the property of the Government. Two forms of plates for thirty-six (36) cards each, to be furnished to the contractor, mounted to the height of ordinary printing type on metal blocks, spaced accurately, to cut the size of the cards, ready for the press; said plates to be kept in repair and renewed at the cost of the contractor.

The Department reserves the right to cause the design, die, rolls, plates, color, and watermark of the card to be changed whenever the public interest may be subserved thereby; and to require, when necessary, new designs, dies, rolls, plates, colors, and water-marks, equal in every respect to those supplied by the Government, to be furnished within a reasonable time, of the contractor's cost, subject to the approval of the Postmaster General. And it is expressly understood that all dies, rolls, plates and water-mark rolls, made or used at any time during the existence of the contract, shall be the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered in good working order to the Postmaster General, or his authorized agent, whenever demanded.

NUMBER OF CARDS FIRST YEAR.

The estimated number of cards required for the first year is one hundred million, (100,000,000) but the contractor must furnish all that may be called for without reference to this estimate, be the same more or less.

BUILDING SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

The cards will be required to be manufactured in a fire proof building, and in separate apartments, distinct from those in which any other work is done by the contractor; and when finished must be placed in a fire and burglar proof safe or vault, to be specially provided for that purpose, and said apartments and safe or vault shall, at all times, be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department.

PACKING.

The cards must be banded in parcels of twenty-five (25) and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on; each box to contain not less than one hundred cards; the boxes to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilla paper and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When four thousand (4,000) or more cards are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the pasteboard or straw boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop iron. Said cases and packages shall be addressed by the contractor under the direction of an agent of the Department. Wooden cases containing the cards, to be transported by waterroutes, must be provided with suitable waterproofing.

DELIVERY.

At the time the contract takes effect the contractor shall have on hand ready for delivery, not less than five million, (5,000,000) cards, and shall, from and after that date, deliver, with all reasonable dispatch, packed, addressed, and labeled as aforesaid, such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C., or at the postoffice in the city or town where the contractor does business; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster General; the cost of delivery, as well as all expenses of packing, water-proofing, storing, addressing, and labeling, to be paid by the contractor.

The Department shall have the right to require of the contractor, at the expiration of the contract, or at any time during its existence, to furnish an extra quantity of cards not exceeding a supply for three (3) months.

INSPECTION—AGENT OF THE DEPARTMENT.

An agent of the Department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the cards, who shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the cards are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same, and whose duty it will be to require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room at the place of manufacture, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the United States.

The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the Department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

REPORTS.

The contractor will be required to report weekly, under oath, the number of cards manufactured, (finished, unfinished, and spoiled,) the number issued during the week, and the number available for issue; all spoiled cards to be destroyed by the contractor in the presence of the agent of the Department.

BLANKS.

In addition, the contractor will be required to furnish labels, and direct the same for each package in which cards are delivered, the forms to be furnished by the agent of the Department; together with all other blanks required to be inclosed with the cards; also all blanks for daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns relating to the number of cards furnished, and stock on hand or in process of manufacture.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract, if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or, in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department cards inferior to the sample furnished to the bidder by the Department.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for cards actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AWARD—AGREEMENT—BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement, in writing, with the Postmaster General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster General, bonds, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) as a forfeiture, for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress, entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes." (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved August 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contract shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States to any court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide, that, if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond, with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish, to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.

SPECIMENS AND FORMS OF BID.

Specimens of the printed card and cardboard, (without the water-mark, which is not yet completed,) together with blank forms for bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

GUARANTEE—PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand cards, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Postal Cards," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Ailsworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

CARBOLIC SOAP.

AT JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

John C. Baker and Co.'s Genuine Medicinal Cod Liver Oil is the greatest remedy of the age. Its virtue is proved daily, in nerve ing diseases of the throat and lungs, debility, nervous ness, &c. We have constant reports from patients, stating that it helps them immediately, when everything else has failed. The article prepared by us is not nauseous in taste, and can be taken with ease by the most delicate. We are the only parties in this country making a special business of it. To be sure you get JOHN C. BAKER & CO.'S OIL, 718 Market street, Philadelphia. Sold at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Cor. Penn and Sixth streets.

Certificate of James Irvin.

DR. KEYSER:—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best physicians without benefit. After the first dose of your Pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had I not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

JAMES IRVIN,
No. 203 Third avenue.

Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office for Lung and Chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street.

Lung examinations daily.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMOVAL.

On and After February 1st, 1873,

We will Occupy the New Warehouse,

287 LIBERTY ST.,
PITTSBURGH,

Where we shall offer the best Brands

LOUISVILLE AND VIRGINIA
Tobaccos,
And best brands of
Fine Cut Chewing, Cigars, &c.,
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Our Stock is unsurpassed in Variety and Quality, and we guarantee satisfaction to all who may deal with us.

R. & W. Jenkinson,
287 Liberty Street.

STATEMENT
OF THE
FEDERAL INSURANCE CO.
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
(Office—Excelsior Hall Building.)

From January 1st to December 31st, 1872, inclusive, published in accordance with the requirements of the law of this Commonwealth, approved April 29, A. D. 1836.

ASSETS.

1. Capital stock		$ 100,000 00
With privilege of increasing to		200,000 00
2. Stock Due Bills, payable on demand, each secured by two approved names on each	$66,350 00	
Bonds and mortgages, first lien	50,160 00	
Cash in bank	4,005 47	
Book accounts, for premiums	2,156 53	
Premium Notes	2,414 17	125,386 15
3. Amount of premiums received in 1872	$26,166 11	
4. Amount of interest received in 1872	5,300 68	31,446 79
5. Paid in 1872. Losses	$ 5,860 61	
Return Premiums and Re-insurances	1,711 89	
Taxes and stamps	556 05	
Commissions	594 97	
Salaries, rent and all other expenses than those above enumerated	4,723 48	
Dividend No. 1	4,000 00	17,454 00
6. Debts and Liabilities		50 00
7. Amount of Outstanding risks		$2,086,997 55
8. Unadjusted Losses, estimated		2,300 00

W. GIBSON MILLER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF THE
PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH, for the year 1872. Published in accordance with the requirements of law.

1. Cash Capital		$100,000 00
2. ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages	$60,238 67	
Collateral Loans	29,636 91	
Bills Receivable	30,631 16	
Premium Notes	9,478 86	
Cash on hand	1,362 25	
Deposit Notes	10,000 00	
Cash	11,250 54	152,598 29
RECEIPTS AND BALANCES.		
3. Premiums	$53,643 20	
4. Interest	2,259 20	
Balance January 1, 1872	38,790 48	$ 93,393 07
5. DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses Paid	$27,022 73	
Taxes and Licenses	774 35	
Returned Premiums, Reinsurance and Commissions	5,162 31	
Salaries, Rent and all other Expenses	4,176 39	
Dividend No. 11	3,000 00	44,786 78
Balance above Capital		$ 53,606 29
Capital Stock		100,000 00
		$153,606 29
6. Outstanding Risks	$3,289 663	
7. Unpaid Losses	3,321 92	

JAS. H. HOPKINS, President.
W. M. P. GARDNER, Secretary.

SOUTH SIDE
Fire Ins. Co.
2633 CARSON ST.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings, Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise at as liberal rates as is consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

R. B. BROWN, President,
HUGH LAFFERTY, Vice Prest.,
EDWARD KRIEG, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

R. B. Brown,	John Nusser,
Hugh Lafferty,	Jos. Koelzer,
J. F. Eichbaum,	Robt. Hopkins,
J. A. Mahler,	H. Sunstine,
Fred. Schaffer,	Geo. Geyer,
G. A. Murdoff,	A. Rapp.
Robt. Young,	

TO MANUFACTURERS, CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned Committee of the Pennsylvania Reform School, by direction of the Board of Managers of said School, offer for sale the

Real Estate and Buildings

belonging to said Institution, situate in the 9th ward of the city of Allegheny, containing about 15 acres. This property is well adapted for a large manufacturing establishment, having a frontage of 0 or 1,000 ft. on the Ohio river; ten acres of this estate are encircled by a stone wall 20 feet high. The buildings are of brick and include the main building, extensive shops and an elegant double two story sixteen dwelling house. The property is offered as a whole, and as such is suited to many kinds of manufactory purposes. If not thus disposed of prior to 1st of March proximo, it will be sold in lots agreeably to a plan of sub-division now ready for exhibition. Enquiries may be addressed to either of the undersigned, corner of Market street and Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

JNO. E. PARKE,
C. YEAGER,
JOHN PHILLIPS.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St. Allegheny.

NEW GINGHAMS.
At 12½c, good Ginghams, new styles.
At 15c, best makes Domestic Ginghams.

NEW PRINTS
At 6½c, Fast Colored Prints.
At 8½c, Fast Colored Prints, new styles.

NEW TOWELINGS.
At 8½c, Toweling—white—all Linen.
At 12½c, Huck Toweling—extra wide, very cheap.

NEW HUCK TOWELS.

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest Market rates.
Advances executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
Capital, - - $400,000
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.
Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS.
We offer for Sale at par and accrued Interest $1,0,000 Birmingham Market House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. $10,000 South Pittsburgh School House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. Free from Taxes.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather
SAVINGS BANK,
No. 14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON.
D. E. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN.
M. W. RANKIN, C. FOLLANSBEE,
JOHN P. SCOTT, J. S. REYMER.
J. H. BORLAND, E. H. PALMER, JR.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL
Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers,
NO. 68 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Buy and sell on commission all kinds of
STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,
Government Securities,
NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.
Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.
Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to
London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.
DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note Broker,
116 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Entrance to Office, through T. Mellon & Sons' Bank.)
Bank Stocks,
Insurance Stock,
Bonds and Mortgages,
And especially COMMERCIAL PAPER bought and sold on commission only. Whether you wish to buy or sell, call on or address him as above.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 30, 1873.

The introduction of a bill in our State Legislature to repeal our usury law, is causing a great deal of discussion among the public, and especially among business men who are more immediately interested in it. Without only real objection urged against the measure is that if no restrictions are placed upon money, the money lenders will have unlimited sway, and rates will be fearfully increased. This objection is not well founded, nor will it be sustained by the examination of the history of usury. We have not the space, within the limits of this article, to review this history at any length, but must simply content ourselves with the assertion that money has always been most dear when hampered by legislative restrictions, and cheapest when permitted to be entirely free. One notable instance of this fact was when Secretary Chase endeavored to regulate the price of gold daily. The result of keeping down gold it drove it up to a fearful prices, and before many days the Secretary was only too glad to desist from his foolish attempt. Thus it is with our present usury law; it has precisely the opposite effect from that originally intended. If this law is repealed, rates will gradually settle down, and money will vary in prices naturally, as any other article of merchandise—that is be cheap when the supply is large and the demand small; and to dear when the supply is small and the demand large.

In four local market rates are not getting any easier—very little paper being placed under 12 per cent., and the bulk of the paper offered outside the banks is placed at that figure and over. Lenders look at paper very closely, and refuse to touch anything but first-class paper, so that secured rate names are hard to quote. It is to be hoped that these high rates will not continue long, for if they do, the consequences must be disastrous to all our business interests.

The subscription to the Union Pacific Railroad, acknowledged to have been received by the company, amount to 367,240 shares, having a par value of $36,783,000, of which $36,702,300 having been paid in. The entire cost of the road, including unadjusted balance, was $114,258,555, and its entire indebtedness is $75,894,512. During the year ending June 30, 1872, the earnings of the road amounted to $7,362,170, or about twenty per cent of the stock. The Central Pacific road has $54,283,150 of stock paid in, out of $59,644,000 subscribed; and $9,373,565 was received from the transportation of passengers and freight. The indebtedness of the company is $80,000,132.

The national debt of England is put down as equal to $4 000 000,000, or nearly double that of the funded national debt of the United States. But the burden of a debt is the cost of carrying it, so our debt, bearing chiefly 6 per cent. per annum interest, costs about the same to carry as that of England, which bears but three per cent. per annum.

The Treasury gives notice that it has commenced the payment of the interest maturing February 1st on the funded loan, without rebate.

The gold market has been fairly steady all day, the variation being within a limit of one-half per cent., and closed steady at 112¾. It is now probable that the determination of the Government to anticipate the interest due March 1st, will break the bull movement in gold, and tend to produce lower prices. Because of this action of the Government, we think holders of gold will do well to sell at present prices.

The New York stock market to-day was variable, some stocks advancing and others receding; but for the present it seems as if the bull movement was checked. Almost everything in the list is at a high price, and it is very probable that a break will take place in all stocks before many days. Union Pacific and Pacific Mail alone are at reduced quotations, and may advance in the near future.

Luther S. Kauffman, stock and note broker, No. 116 Smithfield street, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Closing.
Gold	112¾
U. S. Sixes—1881.	115
" —coupons.	119½
5-20s—1865	115
5-20—1864.	115
" 1865.	115½
" 1865 new.	116
" 1867.	116½
" 1868—coupons.	116½
10-40s.	114¾
10-40s—coupons.	115⅜
Currency 6's.	115½
New 5 per cents	115½
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central.	104⅜
Erie.	65¼
R. H. & E.	9¼
C. C. & I. C.	93¾
St. Paul	52
Do. preferred	78⅛
Michigan Southern.	94⅜
Rock Island.	113
North Western, Common.	82⅜
Pacific Mail.	72⅝
Western Union Telegraph.	84⅜
Ohio & Mississippi.	48¾
Union Pacific.	36¾
Toledo & Wabash.	72⅛

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 30, 1873.

APPLES—There is no improvement in the demand, and no change to make in quotations; $1-bbl. $4@5 per bbl, as to quality. The arrivals have been comparatively light, rendered so by the cold weather, but the supply is still in excess of the demand.

APPLE BUTTER—Is quoted at 50@55c per gallon for fair to good and 60 for choice.

BEESWAX—Quiet, but an increased demand is confidently expected next month. Peaches, 3 lbs cans, $2.00@2.25 per dozen; Tomatoes, $2.25@2.37½; Corn, $1.

BEANS—We are reported sales in a jobbing way at 2.50@3 per bushel, the outside for prime navy.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged; $6@6.50 per bbl.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for the better grades, but old stock, which is in large supply, is hard to work off unless at a very low price; prime to choice roll, 25@28—fancy brands, 29@30.

CANNED GOODS—Quiet, but an increased demand is confidently expected next month. Peaches, 3 lbs cans, $2.00@2.25 per dozen; Tomatoes, $2.25@2.37½; Corn, $1.

CARBON OIL—We can report a fair trade, but no change in prices: 11 to 11¾ for round lots, free on board cars, and 12 to 12½ in jobbing way.

CHEESE—Is steady but quiet and unchanged; prime Goshen, 16½ to 17c common to medium, 14 to 15. Other Western, 13 to 14½.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$7.50 per case in first hands, and in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues dull, but prices are without quotable change. Peaches, 7@8. Apples, 5@6. Blackberries, 10@12.

DRESSED HOGS—Are selling at 4¾ for coarse heavy, and 5 to 5¾ for light and fancy.

EGGS—The receipts continue fair, and prices, in consequence, are still unsatisfactorily fixed; fresh, 30@40 limed 26@28. It should be remembered, however, especially by country shippers, that these prices are not likely to be realized much longer, for, with a few days of fine weather, we expect to see a decline of 10 perhaps 15c per dozen—as might be expected, a very light supply satisfies the demand at present prices.

FLOUR—Is steady, with a continued good local trade, but the feeling is not as strong as it has been, and we are looking, we presume, to the fact that Liverpool is quoted easier, and the same is true of New York and nearly all of the western markets. Prices are unchanged; spring wheat $8.25@8.75, red winter wheat $9.00 @9.50 Rye Flour, $5.75.

GRAIN—The receipts continues very meagre, and of some kinds, particularly Wheat and Oats, the supply is scarcely equal to the demand; as we noted in our report, it is not in consequence of scarcity in the west, our main point of purchase, but because of the inability of railroads to furnish the want of transportation. It is claimed that the railroads, particularly the under control of the Pennsylvania Company, are giving through freights the preference; we are assured that it is almost impossible for a country shipper to obtain cars for this city, and the scarcity of cars is because they are all being used for through freight. Dealers, not only in grain, but flour and other commodities, complain bitterly of this discrimination, and as will be seen by an article elsewhere, a project is on foot which it is hoped will afford the relief sought after. There is a steady demand for Wheat, and with continued light receipts, prices are still maintained. $1.45@1.46 for prime to choice red. Oats, on spot, still quoted at 48@50. Barley is dull, quiet and unchanged. 90@95 for spring, and 90@1 for fall. Sheild Corn is dull, and we reduce our quotations to 60@65, on track, and 56@59 free in store. Sales of car Corn at 50@ 60. Rye continues scarce, but there does not seem to be much inquiry for it, tendency are paying 90c, which is less than it can be laid down here from the west.

GROCERIES—Trade is fair, though not active; the extreme cold weather has curtailed business with the country, and no immediate improvement is anticipated. With the exception New Orleans Molasses, for which there has been, and is still, a very good demand, trade has been quiet for some time past, and the tendency, recently, has diminished the demand for Coffee, as dealers generally are buying sparingly, being apprehensive of an reaction. Sugars are usually quiet at this particular time.

COFFEE—Rio, 19½c; Granulated, 13¾c Powdered, 13½c; A Coffee, 12¾c; B, 12½c Ex. C, 12c; C, 11¾c; Porto Rico, 10¾@11c.

Corse—Common Rio, 19@20c; fair, 22c; Good, 24c; Prime to choice, 25½@26; Roasted, in bulk packages, 27c; loose, 28¾@29c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 24c; Allspice, 20c; Nutmegs, $1.35; Cloves, 35c; Ginger, 25.

RICE—Carolina, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7¼@8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 72@80c.

HAY—The arrivals of baled have commenced to fall off materially, the supply is still in excess of the demand, and the market is dull, though prices are unchanged, ranging from $34@28 per ton—some dealers are asking $30 for strictly prime, and unless it commences to come in more freely, they may be able to obtain it within the next few days. However, it would seem that consumers are pretty well supplied, hence the market may not react as soon as anticipated.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

MILL FEED—Continues dull, and the market is overstocked, especially with middlings; we hear of the latter being offered at $1.20@1.25 per 100 lbs.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

OIL—No. 1. Lard Oil is firmer but unchanged; 65c to the trade, and 60 for choice.

ONIONS—Scarce, and prices, in consequence, are still maintained; $3@3 per bb.

PELTS—Sheep Pelts, $1.00@1.50.

POTATOES—Continue quiet and unchanged; sales, in a jobbing way, at 80@85c per bushel, as to quality.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 13½c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9c; Plain Shoulders, 8c; Rib Sides, 8c; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c; Clear Sides, 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 10½c; Dried Beef Hams, 14½c. Ham Sausage, 10c. Leaf Lard: in tres, 9c; half bbls, 9¼c; pails, 10c. Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $4.40 in kits, $2.24. Beef Tongues, $7.50 per dozen.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¾@4¼c.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is quoted at $3.75 to the trade, and $4 in a jobbing way; Clover Seed at 6¾ in first hands and 6¾ in a small way. Flax Seed is scarce, and the mills are taking all that offers at $1.65.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 93@ 94c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY, Jan. 30, 1873.

CATTLE.

Trade continues fairly active, and the market is reported steady at the advance noted in our last report: the arrivals continue light, and with a steady demand, this market is in favor of sellers, who have no difficulty in closing out, and, that too, at full prices. The New York and Philadelphia buyers are taking hold freely, and the indications are that trade will continue good during the balance of the week, as the extreme cold weather almost precludes the possibility of increased receipts. We continue to quote prime 1,400@1,500 lbs steers at 5½@5¾c; good, 1,200@1,300, 5@5½c; medium, 1,000@1,100, 5@5¼c; bulls, stags and cows, 3@4¾, as to quality.

SHEEP.

Trade continues slow, and, as noted in our last report, prices are off fully ¼ of a cent, caused by the unfavorable reports from New York that the market was very much depressed by the report that over 4,000 diseased Illinois sheep had been butchered and distributed through the city. As a matter of course this has curtailed the consumption of mutton very materially at that point for the time being, and, as already intimated, it has not been without its effect here. We now quote prime to extra fine wool, at 5@5¼c; medium to good, 4¾@5; open wool, 5 to 7¾, according to quality.

HOGS.

The market continues firm and with continued light receipts and a steady demand, prices are still tending upward; we now quote extra assorted Philadelphia hogs at 5.20@5.25c good to prime 5.10@5.15; fair to prime Yorkers, 4¾@5.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 30, 1873.

The crude market continues quiet, and prices, as compared with yesterday are without quotable change, $2.00@2.20 per bbl at Parker, equal to about 6c per gallon delivered here. There are very few buyers here at the present time, and the amount to some extent for the weakness manifested above. Refined, also is quiet and nominally unchanged; 21 to 21½ cents here, and 21 to 22½ delivered in Philadelphia. Our western trade is very much restricted for want of transportation, and, for aught that is shipped, it is at, on good authority, that oil has been from three to four weeks reaching St. Louis and other western points. Sales of car lots are made here, and the consequence is that orders that would come here but for this delay, are now being sent to Cleveland.

Oil barrels are hardly as firm, though nominally unchanged; $2.05@2.10 for city made.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Citizens Oil Co. 382 bbls to Tack Bros. & Co, Philadelphia.
Central Oil Co., 100 bbs benzole to Wm. King, Philadelphia.
Vesta Oil Works 500 bbls. to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Elkins Bly & Co. 50 bbls to Elkins Bly & Co., Philadelphia.
Braun & Wagner, 1201 bbs. to Waring, King & Co. Philadelphia.
Total 2183

Iron Markets.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Times reports; The Wolverhampton quarterly meeting of the iron trade was held yesterday afternoon. There was an influential attendance, alike of sellers and buyers, and a disposition to purchase. If only the commodities could be obtained at a price which consumers thought reasonable. The quotations were, however, very wide of each other when ever makers were ready to book. There were firms of first-class standing who were open to take orders for bars at £12; and they are doing a good trade at that figure, for they are determined, if they can help it, not to be found suddenly swept of specifications. No firm will, however, accept orders for an unlimited quantity. Some sheets and plates are even firmer than bars. Singles were reported to have been sold to-day in somewhat large quantities at £16. They will go to the London market. The same figure is being asked for plates. In these cases makers were influenced in part by the state of their order books at considerably lower prices, in others by the feeling that they are being made to pay certain pig-making firms, and by the colliery proprietors and coke merchants.

One leading pig-making firm were yesterday asking £7 for their pigs, their books having been filled at £6 but it is not understood that they are able to supply the iron at £7 within a moderate time. The coal of this district was difficult to get of a good quality under advances that were almost without precedent. A rise of as much as 5s. and even more, colliery proprietors declare, would be established to-day in first-class quarries. The justification for these demands was the havoc which the long prevailing wet weather has made in filling the works with water. Firms were mentioned who will have to greatly reduce their blast furnace operations unless there is a speedy change in the weather. Their collieries are nearly altogether drowned out. The market closed with uneasy apprehensions as to the effect which this state of things will have upon the quotations of the iron firms in Birmingham to-day. The majority of the iron makers desire to keep quotations where they are, but fear that the scarcity of fuel will necessitate advances, which all apprehend will damage the trade by its checking purchase.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—There is more doing and prices are firmer. Sales of No. 1 at $46@47 No. 2 at $44, and forge at $35 to $40. Scotch pig $47@48. Nails command $5 per keg.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Wilson G & Co.	8	Shoenberger & Co.	8
Nimick & Co.	7	Caughey & Ho	4
Pgh Bolt Co.	1	Wilson G & Co.	3
Nimick & Co.	1		
Total.			28

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Nimick & Co.m.	10	Carnagie K & Co.m.	1
Total.			11

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Caughey & Hm.	2	John Moorhead.m.	5
J. W. Porter.m	3	Wharton Bro.m.	12
Total.			22

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Loomis & Co.m.			1
ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.			
W. Smith & Sons.m.			2

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial Market.

NEW YORK, January 30, 1873.

The syndicate has usually decided to open a subscription for the 7 per cents to the loan in this country and Europe on February 4, and to close the books on February 7. It is believed the subscriptions will reach five hundred millions. The reduction of the rate of interest in the Bank of England to-day reflects an easy money market in London, where money is cheaper in open market than at bank. It is announced that the House Banking Committee will report a bill providing for an increase of currency of five millions a year for five years. A telegram from Richmond announces that the connecting rail of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad between Richmond and Huntington was laid yesterday by C. R. Mason, four thousand feet east of Miller's Ferry, and that trains are now running nearly the entire length of the road. Money was easier. The bulk of the loans were at 7, with exceptions at 4@5 at the close. Sterling firmer; 109¾. Gold declined from 112¾ to 112¾, closing at 112¾@112¾. Loans 3@5 per cent. for carrying. Clearances $28,000,000. Treasury disbursements $440,000. The Government sold one million at 113 75-100@113 87-100. Governments slightly higher and firm. State bonds very dull. The stock market was less active, weak and lower after the first board, but after one o'clock the easy tone of money stimulated the upward movement. After three the buoyancy was less marked. Pacific Mail and Ohio and Mississippi being very weak. Western Union, Pacific Mail and C. C. & I. C. have been strong all day. The *Commercial* says the "shorts" in the latter are prudently changing some of their contracts into sellers' options of sixty days, at a concession of one half per cent. The market closed steady.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of '81, 119½; 5-20s '62, 115¼; do '64, 115¾; do '65, 115¾; do '65 new, 116; do '67, 116½; do '68, 116½; new 5s, 115¾; Currency sixes, 114½. Ten-forties, 115¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 93½; Tennessee old, 81¾; do do new, 81½; Virginia new, 70; do old, 45; North Carolina old, 33½; do new, 19.

STOCKS.—Canton, 100; Western Union Telegraph, 84¾; Quicksilver, 43; Adams Express, 69½; Wells, Fargo & Co., 84; American Merchants' Union Express, 69; United States Express, 77½; Pacific Mail, 71; New York Central, 104½; Erie, 65¾; do preferred, 78; Harlem, 120¾; do preferred, 126; Northern Central, 109; North western, 82¾; do preferred, 91; Rock Island, 113; Fort Wayne, 93; do preferred, 74½; Wabash, 73½; do preferred, 85; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Chicago & Alton, 114; do preferred, 117; Ohio & Mississippi, 48; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 99½; Burlington & Quincy, 118; Lake Shore, 94½; Panama, 405; Illinois Central, 119; Union Pacific, 35¾; Central Pacific, 102; Union, 86; Delaware & Lackawanna, 100¼.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, January 30.—Late snow storms are keeping stock back; seven hundred cattle arrived yesterday and one thousand to-day; larger numbers looked for to-morrow; there is some firmness without much advance; 7 cars fair Texans, 1,050 lbs, at 10¾c, 56 lbs cwt; 4 cars Illinois, 1,180 lbs, at 11¾@12c; 8 cars Kentucky, 6¾@8 cwt, at 11¼@13¾c; 3 cars Ohio, 8¼ cwt, at 12¼@14c. Sheep: trade very much checked, by exaggerated reports of diseased stock. It is working serious injury and prices weaker; arrivals 4,500 for two days; a car of rough, 84 lbs, Illinois sheep, sold at 5¾c; 2 cars good Illinois, 88 lbs, 7¼c, and 1 car, 100 lbs, Ohio, 7¼c; 1 car, 100 lbs, Canada, 7¾c; a few extra, 144 lbs, 8c. Hogs: market very firm, with 5,000 arrived yesterday, and only 15 to-day, other trains not arriving; live 5¾ @5¾c; 2 cars Ohio, 172 lbs, 5¾c; city dressed 6c for heavy; 6¼c for 200 lbs, and 7¼c for pigs; western dressed firm at 5¾@6¾c.

BUFFALO, January 30.—Cattle: receipts to-day 357, market moderately active at yesterday's prices, sales 450 Illinois steers, 1,007 to 1,316 lbs, at $5,30@6,62½; 235 Indiana steers, 1,130 to 1,310 lbs, at $5,25@6,35; 125 Missouri steers, 1,102 to 1,340 lbs, at $5,12½@6,12½; 70 Michigan steers, 1,000 lbs, $5@5,10; 65 Ohio stockers, 864 lbs, at $4,10; 19 Michigan stockers, 989 lbs, at $4,75. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 3,400; market active at yesterday's prices; sales of 1,194 Ohio sheep, 87 to 95 lbs, at $5,50@6,25; 282 Michigan sheep, 100 lbs at $6,50. Hogs: receipts to-day 4,100; receipts continue light and trade slow; sales of 1,000 Ohio and India hogs, 180 to 200 lbs, at $5,15@5,20; medium sized being the favorite; only ten loads offering; the tendency of the market is downward, with a more liberal supply.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 30.—Cotton higher with a moderate demand, middling upland 21½c; sales of futures 20,750 bales, as follow; January 20 7-16@20½c; February 20 7-16@20 11-16c; March 20 11-16@20½c; April 21@21⅝c; May 21 5-16@21¾c; June 21⅝c; July 22c. Flour quiet and steady; receipts 8,000 barrels; superfine western and State $6,30@7; common to good $7.30@7.65; good to choice $8@8.50; extra Ohio $8,75@10.65; St. Louis $8@13.50. Whisky lower, at 93¾c. Wheat quiet; receipts 19,000 bushels; very choice No. 2 Milwaukee $1,72; No 2 spring $1,65¾. Rye and malt unchanged. Barley quiet; State 90@$1,10; Canada West $1.25@1,26. Corn firm; receipts 11,000 bushels; old western mixed afloat 64½@67c; new western mixed 66@68½c. Oats quiet and firm; receipts 18,000 bushels; new western mixed 53@54½c; white 54@57c. Eggs firm. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio 17@20c. Sugar active; sales private. Molasses quiet; New Orleans 75c. Petroleum — crude 9@9¼c; refined 20½@ 21c. Provisions—Mess pork dull at $14,25@ 14,50. Beef dull but unchanged. Cut meats quiet; shoulders 5¼c; middles quiet; short clear 7¾@7¾c. Lard steady; No 1 to prime steam 9¼@9¾c; kettle 8½c. Western butter firm at 24@28c. Cheese firm at 13@16c.

Metals.—Manufactured copper steady; Ingot Lake dull at $34. Pig iron dull; Scotch $52@56; American $48@50. Bar steady at $110. Russia sheet $16,00@16,25. Nails unchanged.

Foreign.

LONDON, January 30.—2 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾, and for account 92¾@92¾. American securities: 5-20s of '65, 92¾; do '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 92¾; new fives 91; Erie railway 51¾. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £285,000. The rate of money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is ¼ per cent. higher than the bank rate. Linseed oil £32 15s @33s; Turpentine 49@50s.

PARIS, January 30.—U. S. bonds: 5-20s of '62, 96¼.

PARIS, January 30.—Rentes 54 francs 71 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 30.—Cotton firm; middling upland 10d; Orleans 10¼d; sales 12,000 bales; of American 7,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston during November and December at 9 15-16d. Red winter wheat 12s 2d@12s 4d. Flour 29s 6d@30s. Corn 27s 9d@28s. Cheese 69s. Cumberland middles 38s; short rib middlings 37s 6d. Turpentine 48s 6d.

ANTWERP, January 30.—Refined petroleum 45 francs.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 30.—Cotton: demand fair and prices advanced; middling 20½c. Flour dull but holders not willing to make concessions, at $8,25@8,50. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn firm at 40@41c; other grain steady and unchanged. Groceries steady. Eggs steady with a moderate demand at 38@39c. Mess pork nominal at $13. Lard steady; steam 7¾c, 7 9-16c freely bid; kettle 8c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 4½c; clear rib sides 6½c; clear sides 6¾c; all fully cured. Bacon firm; shoulders 5¾@5¾c; clear rib sides sales at 7¾c; clear sides 7¾@8c. Green meats firm; offerings light; shoulders 4@4¼c, according to weight; clear rib sides 6c; clear sides 6¼c. Hams 8¾ @9½c for 18 to 14 lb averages. Hogs strong at $4,40@4,75; principal sales at $4,60@4,65; receipts 4,000. Whisky firmer at 87c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 30.—Flour: demand fair and market firm; stock light. Wheat: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 spring $1,25¾ @1,26; No 3 do $1,13@1,13¾; rejected 92c. Corn opened firm but closed dull; No 2 mixed 39¾c, no grade do 39c; no 2 white started 40c, declined to 39¾c; rejected 223¾@223¾c; rejected 223¾c. Rye: No 2 66@68¾c. Barley opened firm but closed dull; fall No 3 79c. Provisions quiet and firm; mess pork $12 cash. Lard: demand fair and market firm at 7¼c. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged in every respect. Dressed hogs: demand fair and prices advanced; heavy $4,70@4,85; light $5,05. Whisky quiet and weak at 88c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 30.—Cotton firm; low middling 18¾c. Flour strong; extra family $7,50; fancy $8,25. Wheat firm at $1,70@1,75. Corn—demand active and firm at 42c. Oats steady at 30@31c. Rye firm at 58c. Provisions strong, with an active demand, especially for bacon. Mess pork $13@13,12½. Bulk meats—shoulders 4¾@4¾c; clear rib sides 6¼@6¾c; clear sides 6¾@7c. Lard 8@8¼c for kegs; 9@ 9¼c for choice leaf; good 7¾c. Bacon—shoulders 5¼@5¾c; clear rib sides 7¾@7¾c; clear sides 8¼c. Hams—plain 12¾@12¾c; sugar cured 12¾@13c, all packed; Whisky firm at 88 @89c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 30.—The market presented few features of interest to-day, and although agents were fairly busy, the cold weather restricted jobbing distribution. Cotton goods were firm and steady, with a good demand for brown sheetings and bleached shirtings of standard makes. Prints, medium colors, were fairly active. Detaines and dress goods were quiet. Wool cassimeres and suitings were less active in first hands. Imported goods were quiet, except black alpacas, mohair lustres and low grades of cassimeres and wool suitings.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 30.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat a shade higher and firmer; amber Michigan $1,84@1,81¾ seller February; $1,83½ seller March; No 2 red $1,78 @1,78½; No 3 do $1,63. Corn steady with a moderate demand; high mixed 40c; low mixed 38¾c. Oats: demand good at full prices; No 1 39½c; No 2 34¾c. Clover seed $5,50. Dressed hogs $5,00@5,10.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 30.—Flour firmer for good grades; others declining; superfine $4,90@ 5,25; extra $6@6,25. Wheat active; red $1,90@ 1,95; white $2,10. Rye 87c. Corn active; mixed western 60c; white 67c; yellow 59@60c. Oats dull; white 42@52c. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky at 95c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,33; No. 2 do $1,26. Oats dull and prices a shade lower; No. 2 26c. Corn dull and prices a shade lower; No. 2 mixed 36@37c. Rye dull and prices are nominal; No. 1 70c. Barley: demand fair and market firm; Fall No. 2 87c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 30.—Cotton scarce and firm; middling 19¾@19¾c. Flour, Grain and Corn Meal quiet and unchanged in every respect. Provisions active and unchanged. Hams: sugar cured 12@13¾c. Lard: kettle dried 8¾@8¾c. Hogs $4,30@4,38.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 30.—Cotton: demand active and prices advanced; good ordinary 18@ 18¾c; low middling 19¼@19¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Corn meal, grain and feed, none here. Bulk meats: demand good; 5¾@7¾c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 30.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat dull but firm; No 1 red winter $1,76; No 2 do $1,70. Corn steady; high mixed 46c; low 45c. Oats firmer; No 1 State held at 38c. Refined petroleum dull and heavy; car lots 18@18¾c; trade lots 19@19¾c.

Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, January 30.—Cotton moderately active and firm; sales 7,500 bales; good ordinary 18¾c; low middling 19¼c; middling 20c; middling Orleans 20¾c; receipts 3,297 bales; exports coastwise 2,094; stock 20,185.

Detroit.

DETROIT, January 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 extra $2,03; No. 1 $1,95. Corn and oats quiet and unchanged in every respect. Hogs $4,90; receipts 12,000.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 30.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat firm; western red $1,30@ 1,35; amber $2,05@2,10. Corn steady; mixed Western 47½c. Oats firm; mixed western 43@ 45c. Rye firm at 90@93c. Provisions quiet; nothing offering. Butter: western firm; choice 25@27c. Whisky steady at 94¾c.

NEW YORK, January 30.—Wheat firmer; no sales. Corn dull at 60c. Barley steady and unchanged.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R., January 29.—1 car oats, J Graham; 1 do f clay, Hussey W & Co; 1 do do, Bradley; 1 do do, Evans & McC; 5 do o bbls, B D Moore; 1 do do, Brown & Pascastelle; 2 cases cigars, J A Graff; 2 cars paper, P P M Co; 1 do o iron, W J Hammond; 2 pkgs sks, T C Jenkins; 6 do sundries, D Breen; 13 do do, John K; 150 bbls whisky, Casey; F & Co; 150 do do, Adler & Co; 100 do do, Hamilton, H Ken; 12 do o meal, D M Jenkins; 7 casks cider, A Dickson; 189 bdl s hoops, W J Tucker; 3 hhds tobacco, Martin H & Co; 100 sacks o corn, Barker & Co; 76 do oats, Schnellbach & H; 10 do rye, 4 bbls lard, J O Brien; 1 dressed hog, J P Hanna & Co.

January 30.—1 car corn Loh & Co; 1 do flour, Shomaker & Co; 1 do hay, Beckert & G; 2 cars wheat, S B Reed & Co; 10 do f clay, Carnigie K & Co, 143 bbls g apples, M Tait L & Co; 40 do beans, H Eppsa, 115½; Currency sixes, 114¾. Ten-forties, 115¾.

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New York.

NEW YORK, January 30.—Cotton higher with a moderate demand, middling upland 21⅝c; sales of futures

CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

...at Reported to Incorporate a River Tunnel Company—The Legislative Appropriation Bill Passed by the Senate—A Recusant Witness Arraigned at the Bar of the House, and Ordered to be Kept in Custody—The Fortification Bill Passed by the House—Also a Bill to Restore the Pensions of Veterans of 1812.

WASHINGTON, January 30, 1873.

SENATE.

TUNNELS UNDER RIVERS.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a bill incorporating the Mississippi and Ohio Tunnel and Tube Company, with a capital of ten million dollars, to construct tunnels under the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to be used for connecting railways centering near their junction. Among the incorporators named are Thomas A. Scott and J. N. McCullough, of Pennsylvania; J. Pierpont Morgan, W. S. Rosecrans and A. G. Marquand, of New York; A. E. Burnside, of Rhode Island, and W. B. Curtis and W. E. Coolbaugh, of Illinois.

THE MINERAL LANDS.

The bill exempting the mineral lands of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota from the operation of the Federal act to promote the development of the mineral resources of the United States was passed.

At one o'clock the consideration of

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL

was resumed. The pending question was on the motion of Mr. Sprague, of Rhode Island, to reconsider the vote by which the Morrill (Vermont) amendment was adopted, prohibiting payment, unless by special act of Congress, of judgments of the Court of Claims to claimants whose loyalty during the rebellion had not been preserved.

Mr. TRUMBULL argued in favor of the motion to reconsider and against the amendment, which, he said, would violate the plighted faith of both the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government.

Messrs. MORRILL (Vermont) EDMUNDS and SCOTT made arguments on the other side.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to—29 to 26.

Mr. STEVENSON moved to table the amendment. Lost—28 to 31.

Mr. ALCORN moved to amend by extending the time for the presentation of claims twelve months from the passage of this act, and also by making the amendment apply to the case of G. B. Lamar. Both were lost. The Morrill amendment, unchanged, was agreed to—25 to 33. The Legislative appropriation bill was passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

INFORMATION ASKED.

On motion of Mr. SLOCUM, a resolution was adopted asking information from the Comptroller of the Currency regarding deposits in the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Washington and the Ocean National Bank of New York of Pacific Railroad bonds by Joseph R. Stewart.

RESTORATION OF PENSIONS.

Mr. WILLARD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill directing the restoration to the pension rolls of the names of such pensioners of the war of 1812 as were struck from the roll under the act of the 4th of February, 1871, on account of having aided or encouraged the rebellion, the pensions to be paid from the passage of this act; also entitling such persons to the benefits of the act of the 4th of February, 1871, granting pensions to the survivors of the war of 1812.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to amend by providing for the payment of arrearages to those who furnished proof of their loyalty during the rebellion.

After a long discussion the bill, without Mr. Maynard's amendment, was passed.

A RECUSANT WITNESS ARRAIGNED.

At half past one, Joseph B. Stewart, the recusant witness, who yesterday refused to testify before the Credit Mobilier Committee, was presented at the bar of the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms. In answer to a question by the Speaker whether he was ready to answer all proper inquiries of the committee, Stewart spoke for an hour, denying that he was in contempt, that he had refused to give his evidence, but that he was not advised of any law which conferred even upon Congress the right to question him upon them. Whatever the consequences, the confidence of those who had trusted in him should rest in his own breast.

Mr. DAWES moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That Joseph B. Stewart, having been heard by the House pursuant to an order heretofore made requiring him to show cause why he should not answer the questions propounded to him by its committee, has failed to show sufficient cause why he should not answer the same, and that the said Stewart is in contempt to the House for a failure to make answer thereto.

The resolution was agreed to, with but one vote in the negative.

Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Select Committee, offered an addition to the resolution providing that the recusant Joseph B. Stewart in custody until he shall have appeared before the committee and answered the proper questions. He moved the previous question.

Mr. SARGENT desired to substitute the resolution ordering Stewart to be committed to the jail of the District of Columbia and kept there until the close of this Congress, unless sooner discharged by order of the House.

Mr. WILSON declined to allow the substitute to be offered.

Mr. HOAR suggested a substitute, remanding Stewart to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms to abide the further order of the House.

The previous question was then seconded.

Mr. HOAR then offered his resolution remanding Stewart to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, to abide the further order of the House, with permission to be taken before the committee to testify if he desires to do so, and moved the previous question, which the House refused to second.

Mr. SARGENT then offered his substitute ordering Stewart to be committed to the jail of the District of Columbia, there to be held in close confinement until released by a further order of the House, on his own application, and showing that he has purged himself of all contempt by answering fully all questions that have been or may be propounded to him by order of the House through its committee.

Mr. SARGENT's substitute was rejected—yeas 86, nays 149.

Mr. HOAR desired to amend Mr. Wilson's resolution by making it proper for keeping Stewart in custody in the jail.

Mr. MAYNARD objected.

Mr. SARGENT moved to lay Mr. Wilson's resolution on the table, so that a new resolution might be offered. He had no idea of having this man kept in custody at the Arlington House, and of having the House pay large hotel bills for him.

Stewart replied that he declined disclosing anything confided to him as counsel.

Stewart was then removed from the hall in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. SARGENT then desired to offer as a matter of privilege a resolution on the same subject, but the Speaker ruled that as the matter had been disposed of, and was no longer before the House, the resolution was not a question of privilege.

The motion was rejected. Mr. Wilson's resolution was then adopted, remanding Stewart to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, to be detained until a further order of the House, unless he declared his willingness to appear and answer before the committee.

The Speaker, addressing Stewart, asked him whether he was now willing to appear before the committee and make answer to questions for a refusal to answer which he had been ordered into custody.

Mr. SARGENT appealed from the decision of the chair, but the Speaker was sustained—113 to 34.

The House then, at four o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Eldridge in the chair, on

THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

The bill appropriates $1,999,000. The committee rose and the bill was passed, when the House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 30, 1873.

CHARGE OF JUDGE DAVIS IN THE TWEED CASE.

At the conclusion of Mr. Graham's address, Mr. Tremaine closed for the prosecution, and Judge Davis commenced his charge to the jury. The Judge said: The defendant stands indicted before you for alleged violations of official duty, and in granting a certificate upon the auditing of accounts, which certificate is alleged to be fraudulent, and so known to him.

At the conclusion of the Judge's charge, the jury retired. At eleven o'clock, the jury having been out two hours, Judge Davis returned to the court and directed an adjournment to half-past ten o'clock to-morrow.

SECOND HAND LOCOMOTIVES.

Edward Simmonds, of this city, states that when the Superintendent of the rolling stock of the Union Pacific Railroad was here from 1865 to 1871, second-hand locomotives were sold to that company by P. G. Butler, of Boston, as first-class engines, the company paying sixteen and seventeen thousand dollars a piece for them, notwithstanding his report that the engines were worth five thousand dollars, and, besides, unfit for any decent railroad. Other second-hand stock was also purchased in this way.

MISSING STEAMER.

The failure of the Pacific Mail Steamship company here to receive news of the arrival of the Alaska, at Yokohama, is not regarded by the officials as any indication of a disaster to the steamship, as there are various reasons why the company would not yet be advised about her movements.

SWINDLERS TO BE LET OFF.

It is stated that the Attorney General at Washington has decided not to prosecute Palmanius & Jackson, Wall street brokers, indicted for alleged complicity in the embezzlements of Paymaster Hodge.

EXPEDITION TO CUBA.

At a meeting of some patriotic Cubans yesterday, it was proposed to raise a fund for an expedition to the island. It is thought that New Orleans will be chosen as the place from whence the next expedition will set out.

CRIMINALS TO BE DISPOSED OF.

As these branches of the Criminal Court sit next month, District Attorney Phelps says he proposes to press vigorously for a dispatch of criminal cases.

LOBBYING COSE TO ALBANY.

A heavy force of lobbyists has gone to Albany to look after the charter and other matters before the Legislature.

ELEVATED RAILWAY AWARD.

The contract to build the Gilbert Elevated Railway was yesterday awarded to the Iron Works Companies of New York and Boston.

OBITUARY.

John W. Brodie, journalist, and well known in base ball circles, died yesterday.

HOME NEWS.

Carpenters and Contractors.

There will be a meeting of the Master Builder Association, held at Turner Hall, Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, on Friday, January 31st, at 2 P. M. All the master builders of the two cities are requested to be present.

By order of the President.

Alleged Larceny of Horses.

Ferdinand Stregler, of the Third ward, Allegheny, appeared before Alderman McMasters yesterday, and charged Frederick Altmaus with larceny. He alleges that the defendant came to his stable during the night, and stole therefrom two valuable horses. Warrant issued.

Charge Against Pawnbrokers.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Fraelich, whose goods were stolen and deposited in various pawn shops, as is alleged by Nicholson, made an information before the Mayor, charging E. De Roy, Joseph De Roy, Israel De Roy, Henry Friehr and H. W. Cimmotti, the pawnbrokers who accepted the goods, with receiving stolen goods. The accused were arrested, and all waived a hearing and gave bail for Court in the sum of five hundred dollars each.

Market Committee Meeting.

The Market Committee of Councils met last night, and decided to give the use of old City Hall to Gen. Steadman, for thirty dollars, to be used to lecture in, for the benefit of the Soldiers' Monument. The Superintendent of the Markets was given discretionary power in regard to renting the hall. The pay roll for December was approved, but no other business of general interest was transacted.

The Western University.

The next Term will open on Monday, February 3. New classes will be formed in Rhetoric, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Algebra and Geometery. Thorough instruction will be given in Civil Engineering. Military Drill daily by a regular army officer. Course of lectures will be given in different departments of Science, Literature and Morals. Two Law Lectures each week. The Preparatory English and Classical departments affords the best advantages for a preparation for College, Business, or Profession.

The Weisenberger Oil Case.

The Weisenberger oil case, which has been dragging its weary lengths along before the Mayor's court for some time, was finally brought to a termination yesterday. The testimony had been previously taken, and yesterday afternoon the argument was made, after hearing which the Mayor fined the defendants twenty-five dollars and costs. The defendants were not satisfied, and it is understood that the case will be taken to court. Fire Marshal Butler expresses his determination to prosecute this and all similar cases to the extent of the law.

That Land Transaction.

It seems we were in error yesterday in saying that T. L. Birch gave Mr. Wilson deeds for land near Chicago that he never owned. Mr. Birch did own the land he made deeds for, but the deeds call for different land from what Mr. Wilson was to receive. Mr. Wilson was promised land worth several thousand dollars per acre and received instead land that is not worth as many cents, if what Mr. Wilson knows is true, and he stands high in this community, he has been treated outrageously, and no wonder he is determined to follow it to the bitter end.

Pawn Brokers.

Several of this class of dealers have been held to bail under a charge of receiving stolen goods, and many people appear to be prejudiced against these brokers who are generally Jews. We think such prejudice should not be hastily formed, or maintained at all against honest Pawn brokers, Jew or Gentile. We think our Mayor, Police, and Magistrates and Detectives, owe it to our Pawn brokers in very many cases that they have been able after arrest and punish burglars and thieves. We know some of these brokers who have been very useful in this way, returning pawns when they were discovered to be stolen, and losing the money they had advanced unless the owner saw proper to refund it. The thief generally hastens to convert the spoils of his enterprise into money, and, very naturally, resorts to pawning. If we had no pawn brokers the facilities for getting goods to be taken off to be sold and the chances of recovery of the goods or detection of the thief be thereby greatly diminished.

If any of the Pawnbrokers have connived with thieves now or heretofore dishonest let them be punished. As a general thing we think such proceedings as have been begun against some of them will appear to be both unjust and impolitic, but we will see what we shall see.

Project on Foot to Build a New Grain Elevator.

We are informed that a number of our grain dealers contemplate building a new Elevator the coming season, near the terminus of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad in this city. In view of the early completion of the Hempfield Railroad our merchants hope for much better facilities for the transaction of a heavy grain trade with central Ohio and the Northwest than they have heretofore ever enjoyed. The railroads already build leading to the West, and managed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, do not afford our dealers the necessary facilities for the transaction of a successful business.

Our dealers here have often been compelled to procure transportation for purchases made in central Ohio, by way of Bellair, Ohio, and Cumberland, Maryland, in order to keep up their necessary supplies. We are informed by many of the grain dealers here that their correspondents at different points in the west often write them that the Railroad Company frequently refuses to accommodate them with cars to be loaded for Pittsburgh, but are nearly always ready to let them have cars to be loaded with through freight, thus ignoring Pittsburgh entirely.

FATAL BURNING.

A Young Colored Woman Burned to Death.

A young colored woman named Lizzie Plowden, residing with her father on North alley, near East Diamond street, Allegheny, was terribly burned on Wednesday evening by her clothes taking fire from a grate. It appears that Lizzie had gone up stairs, and laid down on the floor in front of the fire to take a nap, having first turned a chair upside down, and placed a pillow upon it. While sleeping a hot coal fell from the grate and set fire to her dress, and in a few moments she was almost enveloped in flames. As soon as she was awakened she gave utterance to loud screams, and endeavored to find her way down stairs. Her father hearing her cries immediately ran to her assistance, and by falling on her, smothered the flames, he succeeded in carrying her into the yard, and by rolling her in the snow succeeded in quenching them. The unfortunate victim was terribly burned about the breast, arms, neck and face. Mr. Plowden was also severely burned about the hands and arms in his efforts to save his daughter. Dr. Ure was summoned to attend the injured woman, but it is thought she cannot recover.

Since the above was written the young woman has died from her injuries, and the Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest.

MISSIONARY.

Activity Among the Methodists—Interesting Missionary Revival.

The missionary cause is just now engaging considerable attention among members of the M. E. Church in our vicinity, the incentive being notes of preparation for a series of meetings to be held in the churches next Sabbath, and a grand missionary mass meeting next Monday evening. The especial instrument for this renewal of interest in missions is the fact that the annual contributions for the cause have not been taken up in the churches, and as the general assessment is somewhat larger than heretofore, it is important that each congregation be informed as to the necessity for increased liberality this year, when "the hat is passed around." To bring the matter before the people in an enthusiastic shape, as it were, is the object of the meetings about to be held, and from the interest already manifested in the meeting made, it is quite likely there will be a missionary influence sent through the churches that will be productive of the most beneficial results.

The programme has not been perfected yet, but will be completed probably in time for announcement to-morrow. All that has finally been arranged thus far is the correspondence with the distinguished speakers who are to be brought on, among whom are Rev. Dr. Dashiell, one of the secretaries of the Missionary Society, a finished pulpit orator, and widely filling pulpits; Rev. Dr. Maclay, a returned missionary; Rev. H. Mansel, a missionary spending a short vacation at home, and Rev. Dr. Nelson, of New York. It is probable that Bishop Foster will be in attendance, but this appointment is in uncertainty.

The meetings promise to be unusually interesting of the character, and are looked forward to with great interest by Methodists generally.

GEORGE McDONALD.

A Psychological Essay on Macbeth.

The great Scotch poet, romancer and preacher, George McDonald, was greeted with a very flattering audience at Library Hall last night—one of the largest, as it was one of the most intellectual audiences of the season. The subject of his lecture had been announced as Tom Hood, which was subsequently changed to Robert Burns by especial request, and when he appeared on the stage it was to announce another variation, and Macbeth was finally settled upon as the theme of his discourse. He treated his topic in a sort of psychological way, and in his analyzation of the character, developed a lively fancy, a deep insight into the hidden emotions and feelings of the heart, a hearty appreciation of the good and a detestation of the bad in human nature, and a fertile, and at times humorous imagination, that invested his subject with more than ordinary interest. His dissection of the varied and complex emotions which ruled in the mind of Macbeth before and after the murder, was exceedingly fine, and a study of great interest. The lecture here and there was enlivened by little by-plays of humor, which relieved its more sombre passages, and formed pleasant interludes between description and analyzation. The lecture as a whole was not what would be generally termed a "popular," that is a sensational, one; indeed there were passages that would have been positively dull and commonplace if they had not in a measure been relieved by the vivacity of the speaker's manner; but aside from these occasional relapses it was an exceedingly enjoyable and edifying, intellectual entertainment.

Mr. McDonald has a fine stage presence, being a tall, well formed hardy specimen of a "scot," agile and a quick in his movements, though not always graceful, with a countenance somewhat mobile in expression—that is what could be seen of it, and that was not a great deal as shaggy eyebrows, and heavy whiskers and mustache almost concealed his face. He was very plainly dressed, and looked like a man in earnest. His accent is quite broad, and his manner of speaking rapid and decisive.

CONTROLLER WARNER'S REPORT.

Fiscal Affairs of the County—A Detailed Statement for 1872—The Funded Debt, &c.—Suggestions from the Controller—The County in a Healthy Financial Condition—Interesting Facts in County Finances.

Yesterday morning County Controller Henry Warner, Esq., presented in the Court of Common Pleas his annual report of the fiscal affairs of the county for the year commencing January 1st, 1872, and ending January 1st, 1873. The report is a complete and exhaustive detailed statement of all the financial affairs of the county, and the extracts which we give below will be found interesting reading matter for tax-payers.

The Controller commences with a detailed record of the receipts and expenditures of the county, a summary of which we published a few days ago, and which it is not necessary to reproduce here, further than to repeat that the

Total receipts from all sources, including cash on hand January 1st, 1872, were.....$822,239 19

Expenditures for 1872.....666,589 88

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1873..$155,649 31

The following tables will give a full exhibit of the financial condition of the county, with the explanations of the Controller:

THE FUNDED AND FLOATING DEBT OF THE COUNTY.

Funded Debt.

Six per cent. volunteer bounty bonds—Am't outstanding per Controller's report, Jan. 1, 1872.....	$	350 00
Seven per cent. workhouse and inebriate asylum bonds—am't outstanding January 1, 1872.....$ 212,000 00		
Am't reduced in 1872 25,000 00		
Amount outstanding.....		187,000 00
Five per cent. compromise bonds—am't outstanding January 1, 1872.....2,098,631 65		
Am't issued in 1872... 2,184 40		
Total am't issued... 2,100,816 65		
Amount redeemed as per statement of sinking fund in 1872 31,126 70		
Amount outstanding.....		2,069,689 35
Five per cent. registered scrip—am't outstanding January 1, 1872..... 104 88		
Amount redeemed in 1872..... 78 88		
Amount outstanding..		26 00
Total amount of funded debt, Jan. 1, 1873		$2,257,065 35
Total amount of funded debt, Jan 1, 1872		2,311,686 53
Reduction in funded debt in 1872.....		$54,021 18

Floating Debt.

Countersigned warrants outstanding, Jan. 1, 1872.....	$174 61	
Outstanding warrants of previous years paid in 1872	20 37	
Countersigned warrants outstanding at date.....		$154 74
Amount of six per cent. railroad bonds uncompromised Jan. 1, 1872.....	143,000 00	
Settled and compromised in 1872.....	2,000 00	
Total outstanding..		$141,090 00
Total floating debt of the county.....		141,154 74
Total county debt, Jan. 1, 1872.....		143,174 61
Reduction in floating debt in 1872.....		$2,019 87
Total county debt, Jan. 1, 1872.....	$2,454,261 14	
Total county debt, Jan. 1, 1873.....	2,398,219 59	
Reduction of county debt during 1872..		$56,041 55

RECAPITULATION.

	Dr.	Cr.
Allegheny county, To funded debt, as per statement.....	$2,257,065 35	
To floating debt, as per statement.....	141,154 75	
Total debt January 1, 1873.....		$2,398,220 09
By balance due from County Treasury, county funds.....		$155,849 31
By balance due from County Treasury, sinking fund		39 87
By outstanding bonds, 1869 to 1871, inclusive, etc.....		5,790 19
By second mortgage 6 per cent. Pitts'g'h, and Conn. Railroad bonds.....		209,686 87
By deficit, county liability, to balance..		2,026,854 05
		$2,398,220 09
Deficit of county liability, January 1, 1872.....$2,221,634 73		
Deficit of county liability, January 1, 1873..... 2,026,854 05		
Net reduction of deficit for 1872.....		$ 194,780 68

NOTE.—Outstanding taxes for 1872 are not noted among the assets of the county, for the reason that the precise figures cannot be had until the final settlement, showing exonerations, and those returned by collectors for entry upon the lien dockets.

ORDINARY EXPENSES OF THE COUNTY.

The ordinary expenses of the county for 1872 were in excess of those for 1871, although the actual expenditures have been less. The following table will show the material variations:

Department.	Increase.	Decrease.
Interest on funded debt.		
Commissioner's office....	$ 3,196 73	
Interest and expenses on railroad bonds.....	27,616 87	
Controller's office.....	1,308 01	
Treasurer's office.....	1,576 47	
Coroner's office.....	141 23	
Court House.....	3,743 91	
Court House and Jail....		$1,573 81
County Jail.....		2,636 42
Court of Quarter Sessions.....	8,351 47	
Court of Common Pleas		$16 02
District Court.....	5,276 96	
Supreme Court.....		12 00
Assessment of taxes....		6,204 03
Election expenses.....	7,978 12	
Printing and stationery.	3,327 37	
Bridges.....	8,334 29	
Roads.....		1,547 89
New townships.....		43 00
Aldermen and Justices.	837 65	
Constables.....	1,663 20	
House of Refuge.....	601 13	
Western Pennsylvania Hospital.....		1,560 36
Premiums for coin scrips		2 50
Unseated land tax.....		56 25
Com. of Pennsylvania..		32,964 48
Costingent fund.....	267 97	
State Auditor.....	51 00	
Prothonotary's office..		1,566 61
Work House and Inebriate Asylum		12,301 55
Western Penitentiary...		52
Law Library.....	2,370 77	
Gas Inspector.....		85 77
Recorder's Index Com'n		11,703 00
	$77,143 15	$124,712 58
Increase of expenditures for sundry departments.....	$ 77,143 15	
Decrease of expenditures for sundry department	124,712 58	
Net decrease.....		$ 47,569 43

THE CLERK HIRE.

The item of increase noted in the Commissioners' office, was created by an increased expenditure on account of extra clerk hire and copyist's expenses, consequent upon the bungling and imperfect manner in which the tax duplicates for 1872 were copied by the commissioners, and by an increase of the salaries of the County Commissioners, authorized by the Legislature of 1872, increasing the same in each case from $750 to $2,000 per annum, making an aggregate increase from April 1, 1872, to this date (one Commissioner not being paid his last month's salary) of $2,310.41.

The increase noted in the Controller's office arose from the payment during this year of the last quarter's salary for 1871 of the former Controller, Henry Lambert, Esq., amounting to $750 and a fraction of a month's salary to each of the clerks, amounting to $28.01 in the same way—while all the salaries in this office for 1872 are settled in full, to the date of this report; and also the salaries of the clerks in this office were increased by the Legislature of 1872, to date from March 1, 1872, as follow: Chief clerk from $1,000 to $1,200 per annum; bookkeeper, from $700 to $1,000 per annum.

The increase noted in appropriation No. 3 of interest and expenses in Railroad bonds is more in appearance than in reality occurring from the payment of $39,337.51 of judgments, obtained against the County in the U. S. Circuit Court for former years interest, and paid in 1872, while during the year just closed only nine bills have been entered or judgments obtained against the County for this or any other cause, all proper and legal claims having been paid upon presentation at the County Treasury. Deducting the amounts of the judgments the ordinary expenditures for interest on these bonds would show a material reduction over former years.

The increase in the Treasurer's office resulted as noted above in other instances in the payment of fractional parts of salaries of last year, in the current year,—1872.

COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

The item of decrease in the Department of the Court House and Jail is also more in appearance than in reality on account of large payments for buildings in former years, which did not occur during the present year, thereby showing a decrease of expenditures, while the ordinary expenditures were really increased over former years.

The same may also be said of the item noted under the head of Assessment of Taxes—the Triennial assessment having been made in 1871, and the years in which this assessment is made will always show an increased expenditure, while the following years will show a corresponding decrease.

ELECTION EXPENSES.

The increase in election expenses resulted in the extraordinary expenses consequent upon the State and National elections, occurring during the last year, and the increased number of elections consequent upon the consolidation of the South Side districts with the city of Pittsburgh. In the gubernatorial election the immense number of candidates voted for resulted in the employment of nearly every election board in the county, two days in counting the tickets, thereby compelling the county to pay double for this service, over what an ordinary election would have cost, and creating an expenditure not anticipated when the annual appropriations were made at the beginning of the year.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN STATIONERY.

The increase in the item of Printing and Stationery, your attention is especially called to, believing as I do that the expenses in this department are unnecessarily large and extravagant. Measures have already been taken to check this growing evil, and it is contemplated to take bids on estimates from each of the different offices of the amount of stationery needed during the current year, and let the furnishing of the same to the lowest and best bidder.

THE STATE TAX.

The decrease in the department noted as the "Commonwealth of Pennsylvania" resulted in the payment of the State tax for part of the year 1870, and the whole of the tax for 1871 during the year 1871, while in 1872 the amount paid was for the year 1872 alone. The great abuse existing in this department was ably set forth by my predecessor in his annual report for 1869-'70, which I cannot do better than quote from to properly describe the same, only substituting the figures suitable to the year 1872. He says: "The State officers comprising the Revenue Board have assessed on the personal property of Allegheny county, per State tax, $40,545 58. The amount of such tax returned by the County Assessors for collection is $8,000. This is practically compelling real estate, which is exempt by law, to pay the deficiency in the State tax, which, if fairly returned and assessed, would be sufficient to liquidate the claim. So long as the present defective system of assessments is permitted, this anomaly will be continued."

COUNTY VALUATION.

Your attention is also respectfully called to the manner in which the valuation is placed on property of all kinds in the county for purposes of taxation. The law as it stands requires a stringent oath from the Assessor that property in his district shall be valued by him at its actual cash value, but how is this done. During an indefinite period in the past the valuation by common agreement among the Assessors was made at about one-tenth the actual value. This was intended as a protection against State taxation. Recently, some years past, several of the State taxation of real estate has been abolished the proportionate valuation of the different districts has been nearly as various as the number of districts would allow. In view of these facts and the great injustice of the present system, creating a growing and interminable confusion, it has been partially determined upon by the county Commissioners to demand from each of the Assessors an actual cash valuation of all kinds of property in their districts liable by law and make the assessment accordingly. This will not cause one penny of increase of taxation in the aggregate, and will result in more equitably dividing the burden. Besides the value of the figures of actual wealth obtained by this system in fixing our proper status abroad cannot be over-estimated.

PAUPERS AT DIXMONT.

Your attention is also called to the deficiency in the department noted as the "Western Pennsylvania Hospital" which arises from the maintenance of paupers at that institution, which the residents has not, or cannot be fixed, thereby becoming a tax on the county at large, which is certainly contrary to the objects for which a county tax is levied is intended. The deficiency this year, owing to considerable exertion is less than it has been for former years by nearly $2,500, but I believe it improper to take any sum from the funds raised by county taxation for this purpose as there are three Poor Boards whose jurisdiction extends throughout the whole county, and who levy taxes for this specific purpose. The same abuse, although in lesser degree, is noted under the head of Contingent Fund in the detailed statement being the amount paid out of the county funds for school purposes, there being a specific tax levied for these purposes. I believe the county at large should be relieved from payments of these sums, and they be paid out of the taxes assessed and collected for educational purposes.

THE LAW LIBRARY.

Your attention is also respectfully called to the expenditures for the "Law Library." By a late act of Assembly the County is required to set aside one half of all the fines and forfeitures arising from certain cases, which for 1872 amounted to $4,133.67. I cannot conceive how one profession or class can obtain the extraordinary privilege of a library at the public expense, when other professions or classes support their own libraries. The profession of the law is certainly as lucrative as any other profession, and if such an institution is needed in order properly to transact business, I believe those using it should alone be required to pay therefor. In addition to the expense incurred in the maintenance of this library, the want of the room occupied by it is severely felt, it being already having to rent outside offices for the transaction of its legitimate business.

In the departments where increased and decreased expenditures are not specially explained, the causes are apparent on their face, and cannot be governed by any other rule than variation in circumstances.

THOSE "RAILROAD BONDS."

In May 1872 final judgment was obtained by the county against the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company for back interest on certain of the county guaranteed by the said railroad company; and the share of the county in said judgment was ascertained to be $209,686.67, for which sum the County Commissioners agreed to take second mortgage bonds of said railroad company bearing six per cent. interest, and running for thirty years from the 1st day of July 1872, interest payable semi-annually in the city of Baltimore. These bonds are now deposited in the Pittsburgh Safe Deposit Company, and are noted among the assets of the county. A bill is prepared to be submitted to the Legislature to transfer these and all similar assets that may be obtained in like manner to the sinking fund of the city. The commissioners of the sinking fund for the county, to be used exclusively in the extinguishment of the county debt."

THE FIRE FIEND.

Destructive Fire in Allegheny—The Excelsior Coffin Works Partially Destroyed—Probable Loss $30,000—Insurance, Etc.

Yesterday morning between four and five o'clock a fire was discovered on the fourth floor of the new wing of the Excelsior Coffin Works, on Chartiers and Mulberry streets, Fifth ward, Allegheny, which resulted in its total destruction. The wing was five stories in height, and extended from Chartiers to Mulberry street, a distance of 160 feet, and had a front on each street of forty feet. The fire, as stated, was discovered in the upper story of the building, and had gained but little headway.

The watchman, when he saw the flames breaking out, lost all presence of mind and started down stairs, instead of up, to give the alarm at the other engine houses, thereby prevent a disastrous conflagration. A policeman, who was in the vicinity, noticed the fire and immediately ran to box No. 5. Owing to the intense cold, and in consequence of the hydrants being coated with frost, the telegraph would not work, and the officer started at full speed for the Good Will steamer, and the members of the company responded with surprising alacrity. A fleet messenger was then dispatched to give the alarm at the other engine houses, and proceeded as far as the Ellsworth House, in the Eighth ward. During this time the fire had gained tremendous headway, and the upper portion of the building was enveloped in flames.

Great trouble was occasioned in getting water, two of the steamers finally being placed on a ferry boat, and proceeded in the river to get water from the Ohio. The fire burned very fierce and threw out an immense heat, but the intense cold counteracted its effect and gave the firemen a chance to get near enough to be confined to the building in which it started. Pieces of burning wood were carried by the wind and thrown on the house-tops in the vicinity, but the snow fortunately was a protection to these from catching fire. The firemen worked with a will, and were almost completely enveloped in ice. The wing was, however, completely destroyed with considerable stock and its machinery. A small brick building, on Chartier's street, used as a drying room, was also consumed. The walls of the building fell, and a portion of the west wall crushed the roof of the engine house adjoining on that side. The latter building was built of brick and iron, and while the fire did not reach it, the machinery was more or less damaged by the falling wall. The origin of the fire is unknown. The proprietors, Messrs. Hamilton, Lemon, Arnold & Co., had taken every precaution possible to guard against fire. The entire wing was heated by steam, and smoking in the building was strictly prohibited. All the stovings were instantly removed from the different rooms by a patent arrangement, by means of which they were deposited in a fire proof fuel vault, outside of the building. A night watch was also employed, and he had made a round of the building only a short time before the fire was discovered, and found everything safe.

The loss by the fire will be about thirty thousand dollars. The firm have an insurance of $24,700, divided among the Pittsburgh, M. & M., Western, City, Bontman's, Eureka, Allegheny, Union, Cash, National of Allegheny, Citizen's, People and Fidelity of Allegheny. It may be found that this amount will fully cover the loss. The old part of the building is still standing, and the operations of the firm will be entirely uninterrupted.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

MRS. KATIE WEIRAND charges officer Thomas Swift with assault and battery before Alderman McMasters. Warrant issued.

PAT. GORHAM was sent ninety days to the Work House yesterday, by Mayor Blackmore, for raising a disturbance in Murray's saloon.

MAGDALENA SWEETSER, before Squire McMasters, charges Charles Meyers with coming into her house and beating her regularly for three consecutive days, and afterwards threatening to take her life. A man with a star searches for Meyers.

HIMES and Emerich, of whom so much has been written in regard to stealing several receivers from Drum & Son's store, in Allegheny, were dismissed by Alderman Kerr, and sent to the Work-house for ninety days as professional thieves.

TWENTY common cases were disposed of from the lockup yesterday morning. John Morse, who was arrested charged with having robbed a man, was fined fifty dollars and costs, and in default was committed thirty days and the Work House; John Flinn, his own request, was committed for thirty days.

ELEVATOR ACCIDENT.

A Young Man Dangerously Injured.

Yesterday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, an accident occurred at Mr. Jesse Lippincott's warehouse, on Wood street, that may prove fatal. It appears that the old elevator of the building is being removed, and a young man named Saul Morningstar was aiding in its removal. At the time of the accident he was coming down on the elevator, when the rope broke. The young man was thrown off and caught between the elevator and the upright slide. He was most terribly injured, his chest being crushed. He was unconscious when picked up, and up to a late hour last night had not rallied. Dr. McMasters was summoned, but entertains no hope of his recovery.

Bargains in Tobacco and Cigars.

Wishing to close out our entire stock of Tobacco & Cigars, consisting of the best brand of Louisville and Virginia Tobacco, also an immense stock of all the most popular brands of cigars, before removing to our new store we have greatly reduced our prices, and dealers will save from 20 to 25 per cent by examining our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Call and see for yourselves.

H. GAUTSCHI & CO.
51 Market Street.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

The Attorneyship Settled.

Special Meeting of the Common Branch Yesterday—A Serene Session—A Mild Tempered Debate—Mr. Bigelow Finally Confirmed.

COMMON COUNCIL.

WM. MCCONWAY.....President *pro tem.*
H. MCMASTER.....Clerk.

The Common Council of Pittsburgh, pursuant to legal call, held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, January 30th, 1873. At twenty minutes past two o'clock, President Negley being absent, Mr. Arensburg moved that Mr. McConway take the chair. Carried.

The roll was called, and the following members were found present: Messrs. Arensburg, Arnholt, Boyd, Bryce, Brasher, Cameron, Campbell, Carroll, Duff, Everson, Finley, Fleming, Follansbee, Frauens, Fulton, Harris, Hays, Jones, Lee, Lowrey, Maple, Joseph Moore, Morgan, McConway, McGimpsey, Perchment, Rachbauer, Riley, Rolfe, Sewell, Semple, Trautman, West and Williams.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

The Clerk then read the call for a special meeting to consider the report of the Finance Committee.

The President then read the report of the Finance Committee, nominating Mr. Thomas S. Bigelow as City Solicitor, the nomination having been confirmed by Select Council.

Mr. JONES moved to concur in the action of Select Council.

Mr. DUFF objected, and, on motion, the rules were suspended.

NOT SPECIFIC ENOUGH.

Mr. DUFF then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the report of the Finance Committee, not being specific, as to the attainments and qualifications of the gentleman named for the position of City Attorney by them, be recommitted to them to have the omission supplied or explained. Lost.

Mr. DUFF read the law which specifies the requirements to fill the position of City Attorney and said that the Finance Committee in their report did not state that the gentleman named by them possessed these requirements.

Mr. HAYS said that such reflections cast a slur at the whole legal profession, as they had admitted the candidate to the bar, which was sufficient evidence that they considered him learned in the law law.

NOT NOMINATIONS ENOUGH.

Mr. BRYCE said that he thought the salary which is now paid would be sufficient to command the best legal ability in Pittsburgh. His view was that there should have been other candidates. He did not consider it fair that the nominations should have closed with only two candidates. He had nothing to say against Mr. Bigelow; he might be one of the most talented lawyers in the Pittsburgh bar, but we do not know it. He favored referring the matter back to the Finance Committee.

TECHNICAL OBJECTION.

Mr. FRAUENS said the objection raised by the resolution was merely technical. The Finance Committee, in their action, had simply presented the man of their choice, a man whom the members of Council all knew. His character as a lawyer had been thoroughly canvassed. The only remedy was that if the members thought him unqualified to fill the position for which the Finance Committee had nominated him, they could vote against it. If they were satisfied of his ability they could vote to confirm their action. The gentleman from the Finance Committee had said the nomination was not fair, because there were but two candidates. The gentleman was acquainted with many able members of the bar, why didn't he nominate some one? There might have been a candidate for every member of the committee. He thought the nomination perfectly fair, and that it should be confirmed.

AN HONEST NOMINATION.

Mr. FLEMING said he was present at the meeting of the Finance Committee at the time the nomination was made, and he thought it perfectly hon